MONDAY, *December* 24, 1770. [NUMB. 1839.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

[*Continued.*]

ONE would have imagined, that the meaſure of *American* oppreſſion was now full, and that even tyranny itſelf could hardly have wiſhed to render property more inſecure, or the ſubject more miſerable, than by *encouraging and protecting Informers, and eſtabliſhing a partial Court, wherein, diveſted of his right of trial by Jury, he could never hope for juſtice.* But as long as any forms of law in favor of the people, obſtructed the Officers of Revenue in entering where they choſe, and ſeizing what they pleaſed, all the rights of men and of *Britiſh* ſubjects could not be wantonly trampled upon by theſe kind of men, who are ever ready to be the infamous Tools of arbitrary power. Theſe bars, however, were ſoon removed. An Act of Parliament enabled his M—y to appoint Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms in *America*, with ſuch powers as he ſhould think neceſſary for collecting the Revenue. Had ſuch unlimited power been veſted in his M—y for this country, the uſing it to the oppreſſion of the ſubject would have been reſtrained, or might have been puniſhed by impeachments in Parliament, excited by the complaints of the Conſtituents to their Repreſentative. But to what Repreſentative ſhall the people of *America* complain, when they feel the preſſure of this iron rod? Their Aſſemblies have no power over the Officers or Miniſters of the Crown; and with the Parliament here, they have neither intereſt nor power. I mention this only to ſuggeſt to the people of *England*, how additionally grievous this treatment of their fellow-ſubjects in *America* is, from its being in its nature without any hope of a conſtitutional redreſs. And they will then ſee, that the redreſſing meaſure, at preſent adopted by the *Americans*, of deſiſting from the importation of *Britiſh* manufactures, is not prompted by diſaffection, either to the Crown or people of this country, nor by a contumacious ſpirit; but by abſolute neceſſity, as the only probable means, next to an appeal to Heaven, of obtaining a redreſs of grievances that are not to be born.

In conſequence of the power veſted in the Crown, a commiſſion iſſued for the collecting of the Cuſtoms in *America*, which may challenge the moſt arbitrary times of this country for any thing ſimilar to it. The reader will judge what liberty or ſecurity could remain to the ſubject, who ſhould tamely ſubmit to the following powers.

"We have further given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant unto you our ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of you, and to all and every the Collectors, Deputy-Collectors, *Miniſters, Servants, and other Officers, ſerving* and attending, in all and every the ports or other places, within the limits of this your commiſſion aforeſaid, full power and authority from time to time, and as often as need ſhall require, *to adminiſter an oath, or oaths, to any perſon or perſons*, for and concerning the cuſtoms and other duties herein mentioned, which by the laws and ſtatutes relating to the ſaid Revenues, or any uſage or practice for the better collecting and managing thereof in ſuch caſes, can or may be lawfully adminiſtered. And moreover, from time to time, at *your or their*, or *any of your or their wills and pleaſures*, to enter and go on board any ſhip, boat, or other veſſel, riding, lying, or being within, and coming into any port, harbour, creek, or haven, within the limits of this your commiſſion aforeſaid, and ſuch ſhip, boat, or veſſel, then and there found, to ſearch and ſurvey, and the perſons therein being, ſtrictly to examine, touching and concerning the premiſes; and alſo in the day-time to enter and go into any warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, and other place, where any goods, wares, or merchandizes lie concealed, or are ſuſpected to lie concealed, whereof the cuſtoms, or other duties have not been paid, &c. and the ſaid houſe, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, and other place, to ſearch and ſurvey, and all and every the trunks, cheſts, boxes and packs, then and there found to break open, and to all and every other the matters and things which ſhall be found neceſſary for our ſervice in ſuch caſes, and agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes relating to the ſaid Revenue."

Now, leſt the mention of laws and ſtatutes ſhould ſeem to limit theſe deſpotic powers, it is neceſſary to inform the reader, that there is not one law or ſtatute, relative to *American* Revenue, which favours or guards the ſubject. He can have no hope of redreſs, but from the common law; and that this is not deemed a ſufficient ſafeguard, appears from this, that Parliament has provided a particular ſtatute to protect the ſubject here, making a ſpecial warrant on oath neceſſary to enable an officer to enter a houſe for ſeizure of unaccuſtomed goods. But in *America*, this commiſſion operating as a General Warrant, lays open every houſe, and whatever it contains, to the will and pleaſure of the meaneſt ſervant in the Cuſtoms.

Bad as this is, its arbitrary coloring is ſtill heightened, by making the Courts and all civil Officers ſubſervient to their purpoſes, as is done in the following part of the ſame commiſſion.

"And we do hereby ſtrictly command and charge all and ſingular our Officers and Miniſters, who now have, or hereafter ſhall have any office, power, or authority derived from or under our High-Admiral, or Commiſſioners for executing the office of our High-Admiral for the time being, as alſo all and every our Vice-Admirals, and Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Bailiffs, Headboroughs, and all other our officers and ſubjects whatſoever, that they and every of them, be unto you and every of you, and all and every your deputies, collectors, ſervants, miniſters, and other officers, aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of the premiſes, and *obedient to your orders and directions*, as becometh, under the pain of our high diſpleaſure, and the utmoſt perils that may fall thereon."

One cannot help again remarking here an arbitrary ſtep, outſtretching ſurely any authority, that ever yet was exerciſed in the *Britiſh* dominions. It is making the whole civil power abſolutely ſubſervient to the meaneſt officer in the Cuſtoms, by enjoining complete obedience to their orders and directions.

The juſt indignation, which the very contemplation of ſuch outrageous powers excited in the people, have prevented the officers from daring to attempt the violences with which they are empowered by this commiſſion. But let us ſuppoſe the people to have been *conformable to the ideas of Governor* Bernard, *and the Commiſſioners*, ſubmiſſive to this good government; we might then have ſeen an inſolent, though low, Officer of Cuſtoms, entering the firſt man's houſe in the Colony, ordering the Judge-Admiral, Juſtices, &c. to break open doors, cheſts, trunks, &c. and commit whatever outrage his brutal temper might ſuggeſt. Yet this would be all under the authority of a government, which theſe amiable men would perſuade the people is for their good, neceſſary for the preſervation of order, and perfectly conſiſtent with the rights of freemen.

Thus grieved, injured, and inſulted, the *Americans* have appealed to reaſon by remonſtrances, and implored mercy by petitions, in vain. The fire of oppreſſion was ſcarce extinguiſhed by the aſhes of the Stamp-Act, before it was kindled anew by another Revenue Act, with its deſpotic train of Admiralty Courts and Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms. It is againſt this oppreſſion, that *America* is now combined in oppoſition; not againſt the juſt authority of Parliament, which they revere, nor againſt the proſperity of *Great-Britain*, to which they have the moſt cordial attachment.

It is true, the *Americans* have, in the courſe of this diſpute, acted often with a degree of violence and warmth, which may appear unwarrantable to thoſe who have not conſidered the grievances which gave their paſſions birth. As every means have been uſed, it would ſeem intentionally, to irritate and inflame them; my greateſt wonder is, that the flame has not burſt forth with more deſtructive fury. The true reaſon of it is, that an habitual loyalty to the Crown, reverence for Parliament, and affection for *England*, with which they have been conſtantly impreſſed, are not eaſily removed. Hitherto they have vented their paſſion chiefly in words, and my Lord *Clarendon* well obſerves, that "Modeſty and moderation, in words, never was and never will be obſerved in popular councils, whoſe foundation is liberty of ſpeech." Let us beware how we turn this tide of their good affections, leſt it ſhould bear down law and order before it; and produce conſequences at which wiſdom and humanity muſt ſhudder.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Nov. 29.

The Regulators of North-Carolina having threatened, to pay the Aſſembly a viſit at Newbern, in order to force them to enact what laws ſuit their notions of government, his Excellency Gov. Tryon has ordered the militia of ſeveral counties to repair to that place, and to remain there during the ſeſſion.

HINGHAM, December 12. 1770.

ON the 9th Inſtant died here in the 62d Year of his Age, and was this Day decently interred Dr. EZEKIEL HERSEY. A Man well qualified and diſpoſed to ſerve his Generation, as he faithfully did, in the important intereſt of Health. He was educated at Harvard-College, apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of Phyſic and Surgery; in the practice of which he continued almoſt Forty Years. Being of a firm Conſtitution, and active Genius, he was indefatigably diligent in the Buſineſs of his Profeſſion, the Circle of which was large. Very attentive was he to the Complaints of the Miſerable—the Diſtreſſes of his fellow-mortals: Conſtant, Condeſcenſive, and gentle in his attendance on his Patients, and miniſting to their Relief. No inclemencies of Seaſon, no fatigues of Travel, hindered his going to the Help of thoſe who ſought to him for it—was ever as ready to ſerve the Poor as the Rich. His benevolent, generous, and obliging Temper and Behaviour, together with his eminent Skill and good Succeſs, in moſt difficult Caſes, procur'd him univerſal Eſteem. Having been extenſively uſeful, and done ſo much good in his Life-time, his Death is greatly lamented, in this and other Places. They who have had the benefit of his ſalutary Miniſtrations, will always remember, and ſpeak of him under the Character of *the beloved Phyſician.** He died without Iſſue—hath left a Sorrowful Widow, mourning the Loſs of her deareſt and only near, Relative, ſhe had in the World. As a Teſtimony of his juſt Regard for the noble Faculty of Medicks, and deſire to promote the Science, in which he excell'd, & of his concern for the health and happineſs of his Country, in all future Generations, He gave in his laſt Will a Thouſand Pounds, Lawful Money, toward the ſupport of a Profeſſor of Anatomy and Phyſic in Harvard-College.—This firſt Example of a public Spirit for ſuch a purpoſe, may provoke to Emulation, ſo as that the laudable deſign may be in time compleated.

* "*Honor the Phyſician with the Honor due unto him, for the uſes you may have of him, for the Lord hath created him.*" The Son of SIRACH.

Jane Euſtis

Is embarked for ENGLAND, and deſires all Perſons that are indebted to her to make immediate Payment to *Joſeph Peirce*, her Attorney, by doing which they will avoid any diſagreeable Conſequences that may enſue by neglecting to do the ſame.

TO BE SOLD

By *JOSEPH PEIRCE*,

At the Shop formerly kept by Mrs. JANE EUSTIS, at the North-Side of the Town-Houſe, Boſton;

A fine Aſſortment of Silk Goods,

conſiſting of rich Brocades, Damaſks, Paduſoys, Ducapes and Luteſtrings, both figured and plain, plain rich white Sattin, blue ditto, figured and plain Sattins for Cloaks, pelong Sattins, Perſians and Taffities. —Alſo, ſuperfine and middling Broad-Cloths, with Trimmings for ditto, Bengals, Clouting Diapers, diaper TableCloths, Patent wove Stays, IriſhLinnens Dowlas, Mens ſilk Gloves and Stockings, Womens leather and ſilk Gloves, a few faſhionable black and white Hats and Bonnets, a large Aſſortment CapLaces, Ribbons, Velvet Collaring, Shoe-Bindings, Bonnet Paper, a few faſhionable Caps,

Alſo,
Gold and Silver Laces,
beſt Pinchbeck Shoe Buckles of the neweſt Pattern
Stone knee, and ſtock Buckles,
common ſtone Shoe ditto
brilliant cluſter ditto ditto
ditto ditto knotted dito d°
rich Paſte Necklaces and Earings,
d° Garnet d° d°
d° paſte Earings,
double and ſingle row'd knotted paſte Combs
paſte Hair ſprigs and pins all prices,
Marcaſite and Pearl Hair Sprigs
Garnet and Pearl d° d°
plain Garnet d° d°
Diamond Rings,
common Stone Broaches,
Garnet ditto ſet in Gold
plain Gold d°
chryſtal Lockets ſet in gold
real Moco ſleeve Buttons ſet in gold
d° ſet round with Garnets
Cornelian, Pebble, Moco & Chryſtal ditto ſet in Silver,
chaſed Silver tweeſer Caſes,
Pearl in Bunches for Necklaces,
Garnets in d° d° d°

N. B. One compleat Set beautiful enamel'd China, a few large enamel'd Punch Bowls, blue and white oblong Diſhes in Sets or Pairs, enamel'd Cups & Saucers, and ſundry Glaſs Ware.——The above will be ſold extremely cheap and for Caſh only.

CASH given at ſaid Shop for Old Gold & Silver Lace.

TO BE SOLD AT

The Commiſſary's Office, oppoſite to the Eaſt-End of Faneuil-Hall Market, a Parcel of Men's Wearing Apparel, viz. Coats, Jackets and Breeches, very ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for the Caſh.

N. B. Some of the ſaid Cloathing may be alſo had at the Commiſſary's Dwelling-Houſe at Charles-Town, near the Meeting Houſe.

◊ Continued From page 331. = Majeſty ‖ See the Commiſſion page 253. Vol. 2 ‡ Called The Tea Act. See Vol. 1. Page 735. Page 768 Vol. 1. (a) Continued page 379

Revenue Acts viz Molaſſes Act vid. pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa 735. Vol. 1 To Find Non Importa Agreement Turn to Index Vol. 2. (1) vid. them by Turning to Index Vol. 2. under their reſpective heads (2) vid. Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (3) Turn to Index Vol. 2. to ſee the Illegality of theſe Courts. & ſee pag 469. 474

Meſſrs. FLEETS,

IN the Boſton Gazette for laſt Monday, VINDEX has taken occaſion, from the late ſolemn and affecting Trials, to lead our reflections to that dread tribunal at which we all expect one day to appear, there to give an account, before the omniſcient Judge of all, of the deeds done in the body—when the inmoſt receſſes of our ſouls will be ſearched, and the very thoughts & deſigns of our hearts, while in this ſtate of probation, muſt be ſubject to the ſtrict and impartial ſcrutiny of an all-ſeeing eye. —The reflection is awful, and the tranſition is natural & pertinent.—Happy is the Man who realizes, whoſe mind is poſſeſt with an habitual ſenſe of this important truth, that, however he may, at preſent, *diſguiſe* or *conceal* the real purpoſes of his ſoul and the true motives of his actions, yet a day is coming, when they will, moſt aſſuredly, be made *manifeſt*. Such is the imperfect ſtate of things here, that, from our own *ignorance* and *prejudices*, as well as from the *ignorance*, *prejudice* & *wickedneſs* of others, we are liable to continual deception, in innumerable inſtances—*Truth* often lies concealed from her ſincereſt followers—Error aſſumes *her* comely form, and is frequently miſtaken for her by deluded Man: and when human Courts of Judicature are able, in caſes of importance, to *ſeparate* and *diſtinguiſh* the one from the other, to pervade the miſts which *paſſion*, *party-ſpirit*, *prejudice* and *iniquity* have raiſed, to ſtrip Error and Falſhood of their deluſive appearances, and to judge and determine agreable to the unalterable truth of things, then it, is, that their proceedings bear the neareſt reſemblance to the equitable deciſions of that auguſt future Day of Judgment and retribution to which VINDEX, with *great propriety*, has carried our ideas. I ſay, with great propriety; for whoever attended the late trials, and obſerved the great *care*, the unwearied *patience*, the unbyaſſed *impartiality*, the unſhaken'd *integrity*, and the penetrating *diſcernment* of the *Judges*; the *patience* and *attention* of the *Jurors*, and the ingenuous *candour* of moſt of the *witneſſes*; whoever, I ſay, has attended to theſe things, and at the ſame time reflects on the *prejudice* which had almoſt univerſally taken hold on the minds of the people, from the prejudication of the cauſes, in publick *prayers*, *ſermons*, *newspapers*, *prints*, *narratives* and *depoſitions* taken *extrajudicially* and *ex parte*, will ſee, in a ſtriking light, the reſemblance above-mentioned. There was a time when, from the foregoing cauſes, I ſuppoſe, a very great majority of the good people of this province were ready, had they been called upon, to give their voices for condemning all the ſuppoſed *Murderers*; whereas now, I cannot ſuppoſe a ſingle perſon can be found, who heard the trials, and is not, in his conſcience, clearly ſatisfied with the Juſtice of the *Court* and *Juries* in their determinations; and, when the trials are publiſhed, I have no doubt but all will receive the ſame ſatisfaction. I apprehend VINDEX to be of the number of thoſe who did not hear the trials, and whoſe former prejudices therefore ſtill remain; for if I underſtand his *obſcure hints*, he diſcovers a diſſatisfaction at the *event* of the trials, and a *jealouſy* of the *integrity* of the *Judges*, and of the due *care* and *attention* of the *Jurors*; which diſſatisfaction & jealouſy VINDEX ſeems deſirous of communicating to others.—*Kilroi* ſeems to be principally pointed out by him, as one whoſe acquittal of *murder*, he ſuggeſts was not agreeable to the *rules of law* as laid down by the *Bench*, and the *evidence* produced upon the trial. As I would willingly conſider VINDEX as an honeſt inquirer after the truth, I ſhall have no objection againſt arraigning and trying *Kilroi* over again in the *news-papers*; but I think this will better be done after the *publication* of the trial in *court*, when in caſe of any diſpute between us, reſpecting any part of the *evidence*, we may both recur to *the book*; and I flatter myſelf I ſhall be able to remove all diſſatisfaction and *jealouſy* from the mind of VINDEX; or, *at leaſt*, to vindicate the characters of the *Court* and *Jurors* againſt any aſperſions in point of *integrity*, *knowledge*, *care* or *attention*. In the mean time, I cannot help aſking VINDEX whether he conceives it to be perfectly conſonant to the rules of *juſtice* and *equity*, to publiſh the *only* material piece of evidence produced *againſt Kilroi*, and to argue upon that *alone*, without taking any notice of the *great variety* of evidence produced in his *favour?* or whether it is decent or right to ſuſpend the characters of the *Court* and *Jurors* upon ſuch a *partial* repreſentation? that VINDEX has done this, will appear hereafter; and if he does not know it, it is truly extraordinary—if he is conſcious of it, he will do well to purſue the ſuggeſtions of his *own mind*, and conſider what account he can give of ſuch diſingenuous conduct, at that tremendous *Bar* where the truth can, by no art or artifice, be obſcured or evaded. From the repeated inſtances of *indecent freedom* and *barefaced injuſtice* with which the moſt *amiable* and *reſpectable* characters have of late years been treated, it is not much to be wondered at, if, with many, it ſhould be thought a light matter now to villify and abuſe the characters of *Judges*, whoſe *integrity*, during a courſe of many years adminiſtration, has never been *impeached*, but on the contrary has always been *revered*—but, if there is a difference between *truth* & *falſhood*, *juſtice* & *injuſtice*, *right* & *wrong*, moſt ſurely theſe things ought not to be, and the authors of them muſt, as the righteous Lord liveth, be one day called to *judgment*. Who is the *hoſtis humani generis*, but he who wantonly deſtroys the *publick peace?* who does his endeavour to ſap the foundation of *good government* and *order*, and to introduce general *diſcontent*, *anarchy* and *confuſion?* That ſuch are the natural conſequences of a *licentious*, *indiſcriminate*, *open* abuſe of *all* publick characters, muſt be evident to every one who has any competent knowledge of mankind; and that ſuch abuſe has abounded of late, our publick *news-papers* too, too plainly evidence. I do not charge VINDEX with ſuch *deſigns*; his own conſcience will *condemn* or *acquit* him as the *truth* is—but that his performance has a *direct tendency* to produce conſequences deſtructive of *publick peace* and *confidence*, is certain. Beſides what I have already obſerved upon, there is another circumſtance related by VINDEX which ought never to have been mentioned to the prejudice of the *Court* or *Jury*—I mean that of the *bloody bayonet* and the wound in Gray's *head*; ſuch an inſtance of ſavage barbarity, he ſays, there undoubtedly was—but it is certain no ſuch *evidence* was given in *Court*; and it is, in the higheſt degree, unjuſt to blame the *Court* and *Jury* for not regarding *evidence* which they never *heard*—and indeed the fact may well be doubted, notwithſtanding it's having been *ſworn* to before a *magiſtrate*; for little credit can be given to *ſuch oaths*, when it is conſidered how materially different many of the *printed* depoſitions are from the teſtimonies of the *ſame witneſſes* when they teſtified in *open Court*—and further the impoſſibility of the bayonet's being bloody the *next morning*, is demonſtrable from this, that every gun and bayonet of the party were ſcowered clean that *very night* the melancholy affair happened, agreeable to the conſtant practice of the army after firing. We cannot therefore be too cautious in giving credit to looſe declarations, or *ex parte* depoſitions.

When VINDEX is at leiſure to continue the ſubject, perhaps it may likewiſe be continued by,

Dec. 20th. *Philanthrop.*

vide Page 365.

The Public being deſirous of ſeeing the Piece that was ſtuck up at the Door of the Town-Houſe, for which a Proclamation was been iſſued offering a Reward for the Diſcovery of the Author or Writer; and as in Edes & Gill's Paper it is ſaid, " we are told [*the ſaid Paper*] *was taken* verbatim *from a Play called* Venice preſerved, *and that Mr. Otway was actually the Author of it,*" — *We ſhall inſert a Copy of that that was poſted up, and alſo the Lines from Otway, whereby our Readers may judge for themſelves.*

To See the Sufferings of my fellow
Townsmen and own my ſelf a man, to
See the *Court* cheat the injurd people
With a *Shew* of *Juſtice* which yet we
ne ar can taſte of, drive us like wrecks
down the rough tide of power while
no hold *is* left to ſave us from deſtructi-
-on. All that Bear this are Slaves and we are
ſuch not to riſe up at the great Call of
Nature and free the world from ſuch Domeſtic
Tyrants.

From Otway's *Venice Preſerv'd: Or, a Plot Diſcover'd.*

ACT I. SCENE I.

To ſee the Sufferings of my Fellow-creatures,
And own myſelf a Man: To ſee our Senators
Cheat the deluded People with a Shew
Of Liberty, which yet they ne're muſt taſte of.
They ſay, by them our Hands are free from Fetters,
Yet whom they pleaſe they lay in baſeſt Bonds;
Bring whom they pleaſe to Infamy and Sorrow;
Drive us like Wrecks down the rough Tide of Power,
Whilſt no Hold is to ſave us from Deſtruction.
All that bear this are Villains: and I one,
Not to rouze up at the greateſt Call of Nature,
And check the Growth of theſe domeſtic Spoilers,
That make us Slaves, and tell us 'tis our Charter.

The Hand Bill *parodiz'd.*

TO ſee the *Leaders* of my Fellow-townſmen
And own myſelf a *Whig*;—To ſee the *Junto*
Cheat the deluded People with the *Shew*
Of *Liberty*;—Draw them like Straws
On Lethe's ſleepy Pool, while no wiſe Herald
Warns them of their Danger;—All that bear
This are Fools; and Fools are We, not to riſe up
At the great Call of Government, and from
Th' immerging Prow, daſh th' unſkilful *Pilots.*

NEW-PORT, Dec. 17. 1770.

Capt. Champlin, who arrived here laſt Monday Night from the Weſt-Indies, on the firſt inſt. ſpoke with a Brig, Capt. Tolan, 5 Weeks from London, for Cape-Fear, who told Capt. Champlin War was declared in England two days before he ſailed.

The 6th inſtant, in lat. 38. 23, long. 69. 7. Capt. Champlin ſpoke with Capt. Bacon, in a ſloop from Boſton for South-Carolina, 5 days out, who had loſt his boom in a gale of wind.

A few Tickets in Faneuil Hall Lottey, which begins Drawing in a few Days, may be had at *Green* and *Ruſſell's*.

New-York, Dec. 13. 1770.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Colony met at the City-Hall, when his Excellency the Governor, was pleaſed to open the Seſſions with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,

WHEN his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer on me a Government in this Country, it filled me with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and I eſteem myſelf peculiarly fortunate, in having been appointed to the Command of this Province, whoſe example has been the happy means of renewing that mutual intercourſe between the Mother Country & her Colonies, which is ſo much the intereſt of both to perſerve uninterrupted: This ſalutary reconciliation effected by the people of this province, cannot fail of endearing them in a particular manner to our moſt gracious Sovereign.

The violent proceedings of the *Spaniards*, in diſpoſſeſſing, in time of profound Peace, his Majeſty's Subjects of their ſettlement at *Fort Egmont*, in *Falkland's-Iſland*; and the conſiderable naval armaments which we hear are prepared in conſequence by his Majeſty's orders, give ſufficient reaſon to apprehend that War muſt be the reſult—If this ſhould happen, I have the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that the ſecurity of this part of his Majeſty's dominions will be a principal object of his care and attention; yet it is incumbent on us to conſider what may be neceſſary for its protection againſt the ſudden attempts of an enemy.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

You cannot be too early in your deliberations upon making proviſion for thoſe exigencies in caſe our apprehenſions ſhould be verified.—I have nothing more at this time to recommend to you, but the ſupplies for his Majeſty's troops, and the neceſſary ſupport of government.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,

The favourable opinion I have conceived of this Colony, as well as my duty to his Majeſty, will make me always ſolicitous to contribute whatever my authority, my credit or my abilities can furniſh, to promote the welfare thereof: The higheſt pleaſure I can enjoy will be faithfully to repreſent to his Majeſty the zeal and unanimity of his ſubjects in it, and my greateſt ambition to poſſeſs the eſteem and affection of the people of this Province.

DUNMORE.

Answ pa. 351 (a)

BOSTON.

THE Earl of Dunmore has opened the ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly at New-York with a ſhort but very *pointed* ſpeech—which *raiſes our expectations* of what may be the Reply from both Houſes—His Lordſhip eſteems himſelf "peculiarly happy in being at the head of a Province, *whoſe example has been the happy means* of renewing that mutual intercourſe between the mother country and her colonies, which is ſo much the intereſt of both to preſerve uninterrupted." His Lordſhip goes on, "This ſalutary reconciliation effected by THE PEOPLE OF THIS PROVINCE, cannot fail of endearing them in a *particular* manner to our moſt gracious Sovereign."—All this *plainly* refers to the part taken by the merchants and traders of New York towards vacating the non-importation agreement, & breaking that union among the Colonies in this as well as other very important points, which had proved ſo embaraſſing to an adminiſtration remarkably tender of the rights both of Britain and America. His Lordſhip's heart ſeems to be full upon this occaſion, and his compliments are high; ſome may perhaps imagine at firſt view his partiality to his new government may have biaſſed his mind on this occaſion, for the people of New York very warmly diſclaimed the honor his Lordſhip ſo liberally beſtows upon them for this meaſure, and *very courteouſly* endeavored to transfer this glory to the *Boſtonians*; they warmly denied their having done any thing to the prejudice of the non-importation agreement, and freely gave *the whole merit* of this *reconciling ſtep* to their brethren in this province; this they did in the moſt *public* & *explicit* manner, in which they were *aided* by our common friends the *Commiſſioners*, and ſome *very fair* publications from the Cuſtom-houſe books, ſaid to have been printed under their auſpices. But doubtleſs his Lordſhip was thoroughly convinced before he made his ſpeech, that the good people of New York were *in this inſtance* too complaiſant to their neighbors, and were *modeſtly* declining an honor which no other province could juſtly claim.—They have however loſt nothing by this ſingular modeſty, for his Lordſhip has with *great juſtice* and a good grace given the palm to thoſe who *merited* it; and doubtleſs more ſubſtantial rewards, if not already, will ſoon be conferred by a *grateful* adminiſtration upon *ſome individuals* for ſo *ſeaſonable* and *important* a ſervice. It is however very unfortunate for this poor town that a meaſure, while it is conſidered as baſe and odious, ſhould be laidat *our door*, and as ſoon as it begins to be viewed in a different light that both the *honors* and the *gains* ſhould be tranſferred to *our neighbors*.

(a) Answered page 351 (b) see the Narrative of y^e Maſſacre page 659 (c) vid pa. 60.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) *Dec. 6.*

About ten days ago, a horrid murder was committed about five miles on this side Patapsco Ferry: A person who came from the back part of Virginia with horses for sale, having indiscreetly mentioned at a public house, that he had sold all his horses and had then the money by him, with which he intended to purchase servants at Baltimore, had that afternoon his throat cut, and above 160l. in paper money, besides gold, taken from him. The person suspected of having committed the fact is now in goal in Baltimore-Town, and on him was found a large sum of money; as also some of the wearing apparel of the deceased

In the Trotman, Capt. Blichenden, lately arrived from London, with convicts, we are informed, came over a number of coiners, transported for having presented the public with too many specimens of their ingenuity in that way; and as some counterfeit dollars, and a milled shilling, both badly executed, have already appeared, of their manufactory, we hope, the public will be cautious in receiving as well as paying away.

Philadelphia, December 13. 1770.

A letter from Liverpool dated October 12th, says "the messenger from Madrid is returned, and it is said, brings a very surly answer; it is generally imagined, that after the meeting of Parliament, War will be declared.

In a letter from Lisbon, dated October 11th, it is said, "From the vigorous warlike preparations in England, a war with Spain, it is thought, will take place soon, or blow over for a while.——This court will endeavor to remain neuter."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

Saturday Capt. Munds arrived here in 9 weeks from London: On the 24th of October, off Cape Finisterre, he spoke with the Antigallican frigate, bound to Gibraltar, who had been 7 days from Plimouth, who acquainted him, *War was not declared when he left England*,

Capt. Munds informs, that about the 9th of Octob. the Courier who was sent express to Madrid arrived at Dover, and that by what could be learned from him (he being very reserved) the Court of Spain had made such concessions as were thought at Deal, that matters would be settled to the satisfaction of Great Britain.

The premium of insurance on most of the goods by Capt. Munds, is from 4 to 6 and an half per cent. and 'tis generally believed in England that a War with Spain was unavoidable.

NEW-LONDON, December 14.

A few days since died at Hartford, Mr. Rodolphus Wheelock, Son of the Rev. Dr. Wheelock.

One James Watson, who has for some time past worked in this town at repairing Clocks & Watches, on Monday night last went off with between 20 and 30 Watches and a Clock, belonging to different Persons in this and the neighboring towns.

Last Monday, one Richard Steele, was punished at Hartford, for the second offence of Burglary, by being whipt & branded, and having his left Ear cropt. He has since escaped from goal, but was yesterday taken and re-committed.

SALEM, Dec. 18. 1770.

By a Letter from a Captain of a Vessel at Martinico, dated Nov. 11, to a Gentleman in this Town, we learn, that the greatest preparations were making there for a War, and they expected it would commence in 15 days from that time.

BOSTON, December 24.

On the 15th instant his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to issue a Proclamation for further proroguing the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province to Wednesday the 23d Day of January next.

The expectation of a speedy War leads us to think of the present happy situation Britain is in with respect to the Colonies—In former Wars they were indebted to the Affections and Purses of Americans for any necessary Aids in Men or Money—To procure the former they will now have the influence of Commissioners, Judges of Admiralty, &c.—and for the latter, they have the whole American Revenue to apply to without any controul from the People.

It was cause of wonder to some among us that Mr. M——y, one of L——d H——gh's reforming Magistrates, should embark for Great Britain at so critical a season; but their wonder will cease by being told, that the event of some late trials have plainly discovered to the People that Soldiers quartered in this Town, may, when they judge it expedient, fire upon and destroy the Inhabitants, without the *orders* or even *presence* of a civil Magistrate.

A few Days since a Number of young Ladies met at the House of Capt. *Martin Gay*, in this Town, and spun upwards of two hundred Knots of fine Thread:—A most laudable Example of industry, worthy of Imitation by all the Fair, who wish well to America's Prosperity.

In Capt. Vinal from Quebec, arrived here *Samuel Mather*, Esq; a Magistrate in the Province of Canada, only Son to the Rev. Mr. *Mather* of this town.

Last Wednesday was married at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, *Michael Wentworth*, Esq; to the Honorable Madam *Martha Wentworth*, the worthy Lady of the late Governor *Wentworth*.

Several Watchmen of the Town, have informed that they have for several Mornings past discovered a Sar, as they call it, or a Meteor, about 4 o'clock in the Morning in the N. E. which continues for some Time rising and lowering like a Lanthorn to a Kite.

On Thursday the 13th of Dec. William Shaw, was executed at Springfield, for the Murder of Edward East, mentioned some Time since—We hear that the Evening before his Execution, he nearly effected an Escape, his Wife going into the Goal to him, changed Cloaths, and he went out, but being suspected was followed to a House, and taken just as he was getting over a Fence.

We hear from Woodstock, that on the 29th of last Month, one Mary Harding, a young Woman employed in the Family of the Rev. Abiel Leonard, spun 7 pound of Wool into 20 Skains and 2 Knots, i. e. 142 Knots; which is 2 Skains over and above three Days usual work of hired Spinners: She kept two Carders employed with the utmost Diligence the whole of the time; and by an exact computation of the Steps she took in spinning the above, she went 16 Miles and 240 Yards.

Last Thursday the Bever Sloop of War fell down to Nantasket Road; one or two of the others, now in this Harbor, we hear, are soon to follow.

We hear from Dorchester that a Hog was bit by a Mad Dog there about Ten Days ago, who after biting several others died, the Dog was killed a short Time after: Those Hogs that were bit by the other were kill'd a few Days ago, some of which were buried, others were salted down, &c. &c.——☞ This may serve as a Hint to the Public to examine what Pork they purchase.

Last Saturday se'nnight, as two Men, Messirs. Curtis and Copeland, were going from Nantasket to Braintree in a Canoe, it overset a few Minutes after they went off, and they were both drowned. Mr. Curtis has left a Wife and 9 small Children.

Last Friday one Moses Cahoon fell from a Wharf near the Swing Bridge, and was drowned.

We hear from Portsmouth, that last Saturday se'nnight, one Mr. George Fernald, with his Wife and Son, about 10 Years of age, were going from thence to Newcastle, in a Canoe, which overset, whereby the Woman and Boy were drowned.

We hear from Surrinam, that Mr. *John Welch*, jun. late of this Town, Merchant, died at that Place some time since.

Died here last Week, Capt. Bazen.—Mr. Wood, Shipwright.—Mr. John Harris, Boatbuilder.—Mr. Daniel Cheever, aged 75 Years.—Mr. Gregory, Taylor.—And an only Son of Capt. Hulme.

Messrs FLEETS.

If you will give the following Lines a place in your next paper you will greatly oblige the unfortunate Debtors in goal. Boston Goal, Dec. 20. 1770.

From the Prisoners confined for Debt.

GOOD Christians that do Christmas keep,
Poor Prisoners pray remember,
Your bounteous hand extend to us,
We'll pray for you for ever.
Some of your Cheer, when you have done
At Christmas,—humbly pray,
You ne'er will live to know the want
Of that your bounty Day:
Ten thousand blessings on you flow,
Your children's children after.
Our prayers are, they ne'er may come,
To meet with our disaster.

IRISH LINENS.

William Scott, removed from Dock-Square to Ann-Street, directly opposite to his former Store, and near the Flat-Conduit, has just received from IRELAND a large Assortment of LINENS, consisting of several Hundred Pieces of 3-4, 7-8 & yard-wide, of all Prices, which are to be sold on reasonable Terms.

Also at said Store are to be sold, a Variety of plain and sprig'd black, white & crimson Sattins, Dacapes, Mantua Silks, Sarcenets, &c.——with sundry other *English*, *Irish* and *Scotch* Goods. 6w

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah*, *Charles Acworth*, Master, Burthen 120 Tons, has fine Accommodations, and will sail in about 16 Days: For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, now laying at *Colman's* Wharf, North End. *Dec.* 24, 1770.

Choice Indian dress'd Deer Skins,

and Canada WHEAT, to be Sold by

JOHN COFFIN,

At his Distill-House in Essex street, South End.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Reams of good *Philadelphia* Printing Crown, Writing Fools-Cap, & Cartridge PAPER. Enquire of the Printers.

ROXBURY.

On THURSDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the House lately occupied by Lady BERNARD, in *Roxbury*,

House Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Desks, Case of Draws, Chairs, Bedsteads. Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also several other Articles.——

For GREENOCK,

With Liberty to stop at some Ports in *Ireland*,

The Snow CLYDE, *John Dunn*, Master,

Will sail in about three Weeks,

Having full three Quarters of her Cargo already engaged.—For Freight or Passage apply to *Edward Church*, at his Store in Newbury-street, or to the Master on board. *Boston, Dec.* 21, 1770.

The Committee for receiving and distributing the charitable Donations collected in this Province for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of those Persons who perished at Sea since *January* 1768, belonging to *Marblehead*, being informed that many Parishes which have made Collections for the Purposes aforesaid have had no good Opportunity of conveying them to the Committee; said Committee would therefore beg the Favour of all such Parishes to send their Collections by the Members of their Towns, at the next Sessions of the General Court, with Directions to deliver the same to the *Marblehead* Members, who will take care thereof and deliver them to the Committee aforesaid. Those Parishes where there is no Member are desired to deliver their Collections to the Member of the next Town, if agreeable.

JEREMIAH LEE, Chairman.

TO BE SOLD,

One Hundred Acres of good Land, all under Improvement, with a new Dwelling House well finished, and a large Barn thereon, and two Wells of excellent good Water nigh said House: The Land consisting of good Tillage, Mowing and Pasturing Land, well water'd with Springs and a Brook running through the middle of said Land, all fenced into proper Divisions, and inclosed with good Stone Wall & Virginia Fence; also a fine Orchard in its prime, lying in *Petersham*, in a pleasant situation on the great Road to No. Four, a Mile and a Quarter from the Meeting-House.——Also about 60 Acres of Wood Land, with good white Pine Timber growing thereon, lying on a good Road about a Mile from the aforesaid Land.——For further Particulars enquire of *Beriah Ward*, living on said Premises.

Worcester, ss. *Decemb.* 4 *A.D.* 1770. } Whereas the Estate of *William Richardson*, late of *Lancaster*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; deceased, hath been represented to the Judge of Probate of said County as insolvent, and the said Judge has thereupon appointed the Subscribers to be Commissioners for receiving and examining the Claims of the several Creditors to the said Estate, and has allowed to the said Creditors Six Months to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts:

☞ The said Creditors are therefore hereby Notified thereof, and that the said Commissioners propose to attend that Service, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. *Manasseh Divoll*, Innholder in *Lancaster*, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the last Wednesday of *January* next, and of the next succeeding Months, until the Expiration of the Term of Six Months allowed as aforesaid. *Abijah Willard*, *Israel Atherton*.

In the Press and speedily will be Published,

(By Permission of the Court)

The Trial of *William Wemnis*, *James Harlegan*, *William McCauley*, *Hugh White*, *Matthew Killerey*, *William Warren*, *John Carrol*, and *Hugh Montgomery*, for the Murder of *Samuel Gray*, *James Caldwell*, *Samuel Maverick*, *Patrick Carr*, & *Crispus Attucks*, on the Evening of the 5th of March 1770.

Custom-House, Boston, *Dec.* 22. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Adams from Newfoundland; Pike & Gray from Philadelphia; Freeman from No. Carolina; Clark from Nova-Scotia; Thacher from Halifax; McNeil from Quebec.

OUTWARD-BOUND,

Wormell, Pierpont, Pepper, Driver, Walker and Sinclair to West-Indies; Howland, Turner, Manley and Jarvis to North Carolina; Dunn to Greenock; Atwood, Freeman & Thacher to Halifax; Littlefield to South-Carolina; Watts to Jamaica.

CLEARED-OUT.

Cordis for Dominico; Doubleday, Andrews and Kellam for West-Indies; Burnell and Nicholl for London; Hancock, Edgerton & Hatch for New London; Simonton & Hatch for Virginia; Higgins for New-York; Gorham for South-Carolina; Rotch for Bristol; Gray for Maryland.

3 Americ… Revenue… from Mola… Vid. pa. 9… 2 – from … vid page … Vol. 1 &c

☞ Murray ☜ Lord Hillsborough's ☜ Trials of Preston and the Soldiers vid. verdict pa. 298–3…

☞ More like the Watch men see Two Moons! —— vid. Act appointing them pa. 748. Vol. 1. & … Commission pa. 253. Vol 2. ☜ vid about them … pa. 179 – 256 – 501. Vol. 2. &c

The Brethren of the antient and honorable Society of FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS, are hereby notified, That the Right Worſhipful JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Grand-Maſter of MASONS in *North-America*, deſigns to celebrate the Feſtival of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST on Thurſday the 27th Inſtant, at the *Bunch of Grapes* Tavern in King-Street, where the Brethren are deſired to attend at One o'Clock on ſaid Day.

By Order of the Grand-Maſter,
ABR. SAVAGE, Gr. Secr.

N. B. Dinner preciſely at Two o'Clock.

The Brethren of the Honorable Society of ANCIENT Free and Accepted MASONS, are hereby notified, that the Moſt Worſhipful JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq; Grand Maſter, intends to celebrate the Feaſt of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt at Maſon's Hall, on Thurſday the 27th Inſtant.—— Dinner will be prepared preciſely at Two o'Clock, ——Tickets may be had of Brother JOSEPH WEBB, at his Store near Oliver's Dock, or of Brother EDWARD PROCTER, at the Sign of the Schooner.

By Order of the Grand Maſter,
WILLIAM PALFREY, Gr. Secr.

Caſh given for good
PEARL-ASH and BEES-WAX,
By *George Erving*,
At his Store in King-ſtreet, Boſton.

Choice New-England Cheeſe,
To be Sold by
EBENEZER STORER,
In Union Street.
ALSO, A few Engliſh Goods, which have been imported above two Years, to be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Caſh given for
BEES-WAX,
Enquire at PETER HUGHES Store,
In King-ſtreet.

The *Royal Exchange Tavern*,
In King-Street, Boſton, New-England,
Being now repaired and fitted for the Reception of Company, will be opened this Day as a
COFFEE-HOUSE,
By ABIGAIL STONEMAN from Rhode-Iſland.
Who begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that ſhe keeps ready furniſhed Lodgings, for conſtant or occaſional Boarders; where ſhe hopes for the Continuance of her former, and begs the favor of further Cuſtomers. ABIGAIL STONEMAN.

£.200 Lawful Money is wanted on hire, for which treble ſecurity will be given in Land. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

To JOHN CHANDLER, *Eſq; Clerk of the Proprietors of the common & undivided Lands in the Town of* Royalſton, *in the County of* Worceſter,

We the Subſcribers, Proprietors of the common and undivided Lands in ſaid *Royalſton*, requeſt you to call a Proprietors Meeting, to be held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, in the County of *Suffolk*, on the fourth Tueſday of *January* next, at 5 o'Clock Afternoon, to tranſact the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Moderator.
2. To grant ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary to diſcharge the Debts due from the Proprietors, and to vote the Time the Money ſo granted ſhall be paid into the Treaſury.
3. To chooſe Aſſeſſors and a Collector.
4. To vote, if they ſee cauſe, any Part of a Judgment of Court, the Proprietors Treaſurer has recovered on a forfeited Bond, againſt *Benjamin Marſh*, jun. and to give Directions concerning the ſame.
5. To grant to *Eliſha Rich*, the Settlers Lot, Number Twenty-ſeven, in ſaid Town, he having done the Duty enjoined him, by ſettling two Families thereon.
6. For the Proprietors to vote, if they think proper, to ſell all or any part of the common and undivided Land in ſaid Town, and to chooſe a Committee for ſaid Purpoſes, and to give Directions concerning the ſame.
7. To give Directions to their Treaſurer, relative to any Money now due to ſaid Proprietors, that the ſame may be paid ſpeedily into the Treaſury.
8. To ſettle Accounts with the Proprietors Treaſurer, and to tranſact any other Matter relative to the further Increaſe of ſaid Town.

JOHN ERVING,
Boſton, Nov. 5. 1770. THOMAS HUBBARD,
JOHN HANCOCK.

The Proprietors of the Lands before-mentioned are hereby notified to meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, at Time aforeſaid, and for the Purpoſes herein before mentioned.

JOHN CHANDLER, *Prop'rs Clerk.*
Worceſter, Novem. 6. 1770.

For CHARLESTOWN,
SOUTH-CAROLINA,
The SHIP *Alexander*,
John Dorrington, Maſter,
A prime Sailer, well found, has very neat & convenient Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail on or before the firſt Day of *January* next. Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to *John Bernard*, at his Store in Kingſtreet, or to the Maſter on board the Ship, now laying at *Richie's* Wharf, North End.

Beſt SpermaCeti *Candles*,
Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON.
in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Very fine new CAPERS,
(the ſmall ſort) by the Bottle,
Fineſt Jarr RAISINS, at £.6 per Jarr, or 5*s.* per lb.
New Caſk Ditto,
Choice new CITRON at 18*s.* per Pound,
Beſt Jordan ALMONDS,
Fine Florence OIL in large Flaſks,
Beſt Velvet CORKS, new Turkey FIGS,
Beſt Lavender, and Hungary Water,
Eau de luce, Court Plaiſter, &c. &c. &c.
To be Sold by
WILLIAM JONES,
At his SHOP oppoſite the Town-Houſe, *Boſton*,
LIKEWISE
A large and freſh Aſſortment of the beſt
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
And moſt Kind of Groceries.
N. B. *The higheſt Price given at ſaid Shop for good* BEES WAX.

Joſeph Palmer, deſigning ſoon to embark for ENGLAND, deſires all to whom he is indebted to apply immediately for Payment: And all who are indebted to him are deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances.——

He has to Sell at his Store on Minot's T.
The beſt of Spermaceti Candles, and Philadelphia FLOUR.

Alſo to be ſold at the above Store, beſt white Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſmaller Quantity, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India Rum, Chocolate warranted of the beſt Quality: all the above Articles will be ſold very low for Caſh.

A few Casks of 8d. 10d. 20d. and Sheathing Nails, Salt Petre, Allum, Brimſtone, and Turkey Figgs per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity.—Engliſh Loaf Sugar ſingle refin'd, treble refin'd Ditto, which is very ſuitable for and has been much admir'd by the Ladies.—Likewiſe a good Chaiſe of Saddle Horſe ſix Years old; all which are to be ſold cheap by WILLIAM COFFIN, jun. at his Houſe in Marlborough-ſtreet, adjoining the Province Houſe.

TO BE SOLD,
Three Tracts of Land, conſiſting of Upland, Meadow, & Swamp, containing about 44 Acres, with two Houſes and a Barn thereon; lying at a Place called the *Stage*, at *Chatham*, in the County of *Barnſtable*. For further particulars enquire of *Kenelm Winſlow*, Eſq; at *Harwich*, *James Jackſon*, and *Henry Leddel*, at *Boſton*.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That the Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, and Land contiguous, lately belonging to Mr. *James Read*, late of *Cambridge*, Tanner, deceaſed, will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on the third Monday in *January* next (being the 21ſt of the ſame Month) the Sale to be made at the ſame Houſe at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day.——To be ſold by Order of the Juſtices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Middleſex, for the Payment of the ſaid deceaſed's juſt Debts, &c.

Three Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Samuel Kneeland*, late of *Boſton*, Printer, deceaſed, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commiſſioners give Notice that they ſhall attend that Service the ſecond Wedneſday of *December*, *January* & *February*, at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe, from Six to Nine o'Clock P.M. All thoſe who neglect to bring in their Claims at that Time will be excluded.

Boſton, November 26, 1770.

TO BE LET,
A Houſe in Cambridge Street, three Rooms on a Floor, with a Pump of good Water, & other Accommodations, either the whole or in two Tenements. Enquire of the Printers.

Iriſh Linen Warehouſe.
There is continued to be Sold at the IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE in King-ſtreet, a very general Aſſortment of LINENS, amongſt which are 3-4ths, 7-8ths, and yard wide, of the laſt Bleach, which are purchaſed in Ireland on the beſt Terms with the Caſh, & ſold at the very loweſt Rates; likewiſe Sheeting and Table Linen.

Removed,
Samuel Allyne Otis,
From
Store No. 5, South Side of the Town Dock,
To
Store No. 1, in Butler's Row.
Where he Sells at the loweſt Rates,
Choice Barbados RUM,

Ruſſia & Ravens Duck	New Raiſins,
Engliſh Duck of all Numb^r.	Bar Lead,
Cordage, Lines & Twine,	Allum,
Ticklingburgs,	Copperas,
Oznabrigs,	Brimſtone,
Wool & Cotton Cards.	Redwood, Sieve Bottoms,
N. B. A few Caſks of excellent Teneriffe Wine,	Cocoa and Chocolate,
Cape Onions.	New-England Rum,
	Sugars by Hh^d & Barrel.

William Taylor
Has for SALE,
At his Store in King ſtreet.—Cheap for Caſh,

Currants, Raiſins,	Spice of all Sorts,
Pepper per hund. or doz	Weſt-India & N.E. Rum,
Loaf, Powder and brown Sugar,	Kippen's Snuff,
	Durham Muſtard,
Green Coffee, Chocolate,	Florence Oil, Jar ditto,
Cocoa, Rice, Cotton,	Lignumvitæ, Redwood,
Race & ground Ginger,	and Logwood,
Indigo, Copperaſs,	Raven's Duck,
Allum, Brimſtone,	Ticklingburg. &c. &c.

Alſo, a general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be ſold on the loweſt Terms, by
Francis Green,
At his Store lower End of King-ſtreet, South-Side,

Gun-Powder,	Engliſh *Duck* of all Numbers,
Gooſe, Duck and Pigeon Shot,	Ruſſia & Ravens *Duck*,
Bar Lead,	Ticklenburg & Oznabrigs,
Allum,	*Alſo*,
Copperas,	Red, green, blue & ſcarlet Drapery & Colcheſter *Baize*,
Brimſtone,	
Whiting per caſk,	White Flannel,
London Wool Cards,	Cod-Lines, &c. &c.
Hemp,	

John Head,
Hereby Notifies his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has removed from his Store on *Treat's* Wharf, to that lately improved by Mr. *Samuel Allyne Otis*, South Side the Town-Dock, No. 5.
Where he has to ſell very Cheap for Caſh,
Good Cocoa & Coffee, per the 100 lb. or leſs.
FRESH RAISINS.
Narraganſet CHEESE, Rice by the Caſk, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, beſt Jamaica and other brown Sugars, a Quantity of Weſt India Rum per the Hogſhead or Barrel, choice Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy and New England Rum, Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimſtone, beſt French Indigo, Powder and Shot. Alſo a few Caſks of Nails, Pewter, Braſs Kettles and Iron-mongery. A few Boxes of the beſt Spermaceti Candles, warranted pure.

Charles Hamock,
At his WINE-CELLAR in Royal Exchange Lane,
A general Aſſortment of Wines & Spirits,
Neat and genuine as imported, viz.

Choice old ſterl. Madeira,	Liſbon,
Canary,	Caccavilla,
Tent,	Red Port,
Malaga,	Claret,
Teneriffe,	Paſſaudia,
Frontineac,	French Brandy,
Sherry,	Jamaica Spirit,
Weſt India Rum,	Vinegar, &c.

N. B. All the above LIQUORS are to be ſold by large or ſmall Quantities, as cheap for Caſh as can be ſold in the Town of Boſton, according to their Goodneſs.

TO BE SOLD,
A very hearty likely Negro Boy, about 17 Years of Age, for want of Employment. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Ames's Almanack for 1771, to be ſold by *Draper*, *Fleet*, and *Edes & Gill*.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 820

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, December 24, 1770.

To the PRINTERS.

IN the late trials of *Preston* and the Soldiers, it was obſerv'd that the Court conſtantly from day to day adjourn'd at noon and at ſun-ſet—Our enemies, who are fruitful in their invention, may poſſibly from hence take occaſion to repreſent that it was dangerous for the Court to ſit in the *tumultuous* town of Boſton after dark: At the firſt view it may perhaps bear this complexion in the eye of a prejudiced ſtranger; for ſuch adjournments in capital cauſes it may be were never before known here: But the repreſentation would be without the leaſt foundation in truth. It is poſſible that among other reaſons this might be one, that the Judges are all of them, to uſe the words of a good old Patriarch, well ſtricken in years, and one of them labours under infirmities of Body. I have another obſervation to make on this occaſion, but I reſerve it till a future opportunity.

I have already ſaid that the Soldiers in coming down from the main-guard to the cuſtom-houſe behaved with an haughty air—that they abuſed the people as they paſs'd along—puſhing them with their bayonets—and damning them; and when they had got to their poſt, they in like manner abuſed and ſtruck innocent perſons there who offer'd them no injury—and all this was even before they form'd, in doing which it does not appear that they were obſtructed; and as the witneſſes declared, before the people preſs'd upon them, if they did at all, and when there did not appear to be danger to them or any one elſe. Theſe facts, I think were prov'd, if we may believe perſons of good credit who declared them upon their oaths in Court:—And that they came down under a pretence of ſuppreſſing a riot, *without a civil magiſtrate or peace officer*, which ought always to be remembered, no one will diſpute.

There was indeed a ſort of evidence bro't into Court, which, if it is at all to be rely'd upon, may ſerve to invalidate in ſome meaſure what has been ſaid—namely the declaration of one of the deceas'd perſons, as it was related by the gentleman who dreſs'd his wounds, and to whom he is ſaid to have declared it. This man, as the doctor teſtified, told him among many other things, that he ſaw ſome Soldiers paſſing from the main-guard to the cuſtom-houſe and *the people pelted them as they went along*. But whether theſe Soldiers were *Preſton* and his party; or other Soldiers who are mention'd by another witneſs as going from the main-guard towards the Centry, having ſhort coats and arm'd with bayonets, ſwords or ſticks, and one of them with a pair of kitchen tongs, chaſing the people as they went, muſt remain an uncertainty—If he meant the former, it is ſome what ſtrange that among all the witneſſes on both ſides, no one ſaw the people pelting them as they went along but he. This man confeſs'd to the doctor that he was a fool to be there—was ſurprized at the forbearance of the ſoldiers; *believed* that they fired in their own defence & freely *forgave* the man that ſhot him. But it is to be obſerved, he did not declare this under oath nor before a magiſtrate: It was however the *dying ſpeech*,—very affecting and all, *true* no doubt; altho' no one knew the character of this *believing* penitent either in point of veracity or judgment.—By the teſtimony of his land-lady in Court, one would not form the beſt opinion of him; but *de mortuis nil niſi bonum*.—There were others ready to be ſworn, if the Council for the crown *had thought it worth while to have* bro't them forward, that *they* alſo could relate what this man had told them, viz. that his doctors had encouraged him that he would ſoon recover of his wounds, and he hoped to live *to 'be a ſwift witneſs againſt the ſoldiers*—Great ſtreſs was laid *by ſome* upon the *ſimple declaration* of this man, who in all probability died in the faith of a roman catholick. This however, I am apt to think, will not diſparage his declaration in the opinion of ſome great men *at home*, even tho' he did not make his confeſſion to a *ghoſtly* phyſician.

Before I proceed to enquire into the danger the Soldiers were in, if they were in any at all, and who were in fault, I will take the liberty to lead the reader back to a conſideration of the temper the Soldiers in general diſcovered, and their correſpondent conduct, for ſome conſiderable time before the fatal tragedy was acted—It is well known indeed that from their firſt landing, their behavior was to a great degree inſolent; and ſuch as look'd as if they had enter'd deeply into the ſpirit of thoſe who *procur'd* them, and really believed, that we were a country of rebels and they were ſent here to ſubdue us. But for ſome time before the fifth of March, they more frequently inſulted the inhabitants who were quietly paſſing the ſtreets; and gave out many threats, that on that very night the blood would run down the ſtreets of Boſton, and that many who would dine on Monday would not breakfaſt on Tueſday; and to ſhow that they were in earneſt they *forewarn'd* their particular acquaintance to take care of themſelves—Theſe things were atteſted before the magiſtrates by creditable perſons under oath.—Accordingly when the Monday evening came on, they were early in every part of the town arm'd with bludgeons, bayonets and cutlaſſes, beating thoſe whom they could, and aſſaulting and threatning others—By the way, I will juſt obſerve for the information of a certain *honorable gentleman*, that the name of *bludgeons* was unheard of in this town till the Soldiers arrived—This behavior put the inhabitants in mind of their threatenings; and was the reaſon that thoſe of them who had occaſion to walk the ſtreets, came out arm'd with canes or clubs. Between eight and nine o'clock, the Soldiers in Murray's barracks in the centre of the town ruſh'd out with their naked cutlaſſes inſulting, beating and wounding the inhabitants who were paſſing along. This, in ſo frequented a ſtreet, naturally collected numbers of people who reſented the injury done and an affray enſued—About the ſame time a difference aroſe in King-ſtreet, between a centry there and a barber's boy, who ſaid to his fellow-apprentice in the hearing of the centry "there goes Capt. —— who has not paid my maſter for dreſſing his hair:" The centry fooliſhly reſented it, and words took place; and the boy anſwering him with *pertneſs*, & calling him a name, the centry ſtruck him. *Here was the firſt aſſault in King-ſtreet.*—But for what reaſon the evidence of this matter was not bro't into Court, at the laſt trial, as it had been at the trial of *Preſton*, the reader if he pleaſes, may conjecture. At the ſame time a gentleman not living far from the cuſtom-houſe, and hearing as he tho't a diſtant cry of murder, came into the ſtreet, which he had juſt before left perfectly ſtill, and to uſe his own words, "never clearer": He there ſaw a party of Soldiers iſſue from the main-guard, and heard them ſay, *damn them where are they, by Jeſus let them come*; and preſently after *another* party ruſh'd thro' Quaker-lane into the ſtreet, uſing much ſuch expreſſions:—*Their arms glitter'd in the moon-light.* Theſe cried *fire*, and ran up the ſtreet and into Cornhill which leads to Murray's barracks; in their way they knocked down a boy of twelve years old, a ſon of Mr. Appleton, abuſed and inſulted ſeveral gentlemen at their doors and others in the ſtreet:—Their cry was, *damn them, where are they, knock them down*; and it is ſuppos'd they join'd in the affray there, which ſtill continued—They alſo then cried *fire*, which one of the witneſſes took to be their *watch-word*.

By this time the barber's boy had return'd to the centry with a number of other boys to reſent the blow he had received: The centry loaded his gun and threatened to fire upon them, and they threatened to knock him down—The bells were ringing as for fire: Occaſion'd either by the Soldiers crying *fire* as is before mention'd, for it is uſual in this town when fire is cried, for *any one* who is near a church to ſet the bells a ringing; or it might be, to alarm the town, from an apprehenſion of ſome of the inhabitants, that the Soldiers were putting their former threats into execution, and that there would be a general maſſacre: It is not to be wonder'd at, that ſome perſons were under ſuch apprehenſions; when even an officer at Murray's barracks, appear'd to encourage the Soldiers and *headed* them, as it was ſworn before the magiſtrate.—This officer was indicted by the grand jury, but he could not be found afterwards—Some other officers, and particularly lieutenants Minchen and Dickſon, diſcovered a very different temper.

The ringing of the bells alarmed the town, it being ſuppos'd by the people in general there *was* fire; and occaſion'd a concourſe in King-ſtreet which is a populous part of it—As the people came into the ſtreet, the barber's boy told them that the centry had knock'd him down—and a perſon who had come into the ſtreet thro' Royal-exchange lane, which leads from Murray's barracks, (and poſſibly had obſerv'd the behavior of the Soldiers there) and ſeeing the centry, cried *here's a Soldier*—Various were the diſpoſitions and inclinations of the people according to their various "*feelings*" no doubt; for mankind, it is ſaid, "*act from their feelings more than their reaſon*:" The *cooler* ſort adviſ'd to go home: The *curious* were willing to ſtay and ſee the event, and thoſe whoſe *feelings* were *warmer*, perhaps partook of the boys reſentment. So it had been before at Murray's barracks and ſo it always will be among a multitude: At the barracks ſome, to uſe the expreſſion of one of the witneſſes, called out *home, home*; while ſome in their hearing cried, *huzza for the main guard*—there is the neſt—This was ſaid by a perſon of *diſtinction* in court, to *favour of treaſon*! Tho' it was allow'd on both ſides, that the main guard was not moleſted thro' the whole evening.

I would here beg the reader's further patience, while I am a little more particular, in relation to the affray at Murray's barracks; for it may be of importance to enquire how it began there.—Mr. Jeremiah Belknap, an houſholder of known good reputation, had been ſworn before the magiſtrate; and why he was not bro't in as a witneſs at the trial, is not my buſineſs to ſay, and I ſhall not *at preſent* even conjecture—Mr. Belknap, who lived in Cornhill near Murray's barracks, teſtified, that on *the firſt appearance* of the affray there, hearing a noiſe he ran to his door, and heard one ſay he had been ſtruck by a Soldier; he preſently ſaw eight or nine Soldiers *arm'd with clubs and cutlaſſes*, come out of Boyliſton's alley, which is a very ſhort paſſage leading from Murray's barracks, into the ſtreet—he deſired them to retire to the barracks—one of them with a club in one hand and a cutlaſs in the other, with the latter, made a ſtroke at him: Finding no proſpect of ſtopping them, he ran to the main-guard and called for the officers of the guard—he was inform'd, *there was no officer there*—he told the Soldiers, that if a party was not ſent down there would be bloodſhed; upon which he was attacked by two Soldiers, with *drawn cutlaſſes*, who he ſuppos'd were of the party from Murray's barracks—Another gentleman, one of the priſoners witneſſes, ſworein Court, that a little after eight o'clock he ſaw at his own door, which is very near the barracks, ſeveral Soldiers paſſing and repaſſing, ſome with clubs, others with bayonets: And then he related the noiſe & confuſion he after wards heard, & the ſquabble he ſaw, *but no blows*—that he ſaw two Soldiers, each at a different time, preſent his gun at the people, threatning to make a lane through them; but the officers drove them in—The tragedy was compleated very ſoon in King-ſtreet—The firing was reſerv'd for another party of Soldiers, not much if at all to their diſcredit in the *judgment* of ſome, and under the *command* of an officer *who did not reſtrain them*. The witneſs heard the report of the firſt gun ſoon after the people cried *home, home*; and declared that he tho't they had fired upon the main-guard, for he heard the drum at the main-guard beat to arms—Another, who was ſworn in Court, a witneſs for the Crown declared, that about nine o'clock, paſſing near Draper's (or Boyliſton's) alley, which leads into Murray's barracks, and thro' which he intended to go, he heard ſome boys huzzaing—he judged there were not more than ſix or ſeven, and they were ſmall; they ran thro' dock-ſquare towards the Market—Preſently after he ſaw two or three perſons in the alley with weapons—a number of Soldiers ſoon ſallied out, arm'd with *large naked cut-*

(a) Judge Fromlord vid pa 6976 & vid. Trial of the Soldiers pa. 785

V pa. 325.

☞ See Page 327 ‡ Judge Goſſe. † Patrick Carr. * For proof of their Conduct vide ‖ Journal of Times page 323. Vol. 2. ∧ When the maſſacre was. § vide the Narrative of the

losses, assulting every body coming in their way—that he himself narrowly escaped a cut from the foremost of them who pursued him; and that he saw a man there, who said he was wounded by them and he felt of the wound—The wounded man stopped, and this occasioned the people who were passing to gather round him—Thinking it *dangerous* for him to proceed, the witness returned home—A Captain of the 14th, one of the prisoners witnesses, was also sworn in Court: He testified that in Cornhill he saw a *mob* collected at the pass (Boylston's alley) leading to Murray's barracks—the people were pelting the Soldiers and they were *defending themselves*—one of the Soldiers he tho't had a *fire shovel*—as soon as *they knew him*, he prevailed on them to go to the bottom of the pass, and with some difficulty he got down—This witness, it seems, must have been later than the others; and Mr. Belknap perhaps gives as early an account of it, as any can, but the Soldiers themselves.

I would only ask how it came to pass that the Soldiers, on *that particular* evening, should be seen abroad, in every part of the town, *contrary to the rules of the army*, after eight o'clock—If the officers, who should have restrain'd them, were careless of their duty, whence was so *general* a carelessness among the officers at *that juncture*? It was said, there was no officer at the main-guard, which may in part account for it. Or, if the Soldiers were all *at once* ungovernable by their officers, and could not be restrain'd by them, a child may *judge* from the appearance they made, that there had been a general combination, agreable to their former threats, on that evening to put in execution some wicked and desperate design.

Continued Dec. 18th. Pag. 346. VINDEX.

To the PRINTERS.

SOMEBODY, in Mr. Draper's paper of Thursday last, charges me with *Partiality*, in my two first performances on the subject of the late Trial—*I deny the Charge, and desire he would explain himself*. He also says, I freely charge *Partiality* on others: *I utterly deny that also; and call upon him to point out one Instance*. He desires the publick would not be influenced by any remarks made by me on the late Trials: *With regard to that, the publick will do as they please*. He *insinuates* that I have cast the most *injurious* reflections upon Judges, Jury and Witnesses: *Again, I deny it*.—It remains then that he either retracts his charges or proves them: Otherwise the publick will judge him to be guilty of something worse than "*the fault*" *of Partiality*. He *threatens* to bring out some facts which were not allowed to be given in evidence: *This is what I earnestly desire, for the reasons I have already mention'd*. And among other *facts* he intends, to *ascertain the* person *in a red Cloak*, mention'd on the trial, *if Vindex and his* Adherents *desire* it: Vindex has no Adherents but in the cause of truth: And Vindex, *for the sake of truth, requests it as a favor that the person in a red Cloak may be ascertained*. He says that this person *was declared by some of the witnesses, to have been very busy at the beginning of the Tragedy*; I affirm, that neither of the witnesses declared that he was *very busy* at the beginning, or any part, of the Tragedy. There were two only that made mention of him, viz. Mr. *William Hunter* & Mr. *James Selkrig*: The one declared that in dock-square "there was a tall gentleman in a red Cloak; that he stood in the midst of them (the people); that they were whist for some time, and presently huzza'd for the main guard: The other said, there was a gentleman with a red Cloak & a large white Wig; that he made a speech to them (the people) 4 or 5 minutes—(this witness mention'd nothing of their *huzzaing* for the main guard, which one would have thought must have been *observable* by *all*, but only adds) they went and knock'd with their sticks, and said they would do for the soldiers—What *the tall gentleman* said, neither of them could tell.——I cannot help observing here, that some of the late *letter-writers* from hence to London, have mark'd the *red Cloak and white Wig*, as the garb of a Boston *Hypocrite*; but I have never yet heard it hinted, that such a dress was the peculiarity of an *actor* in *Tragedies*—Great pains have been taken to make the world believe that men of "estates, of figure and religion" had formed a plan, *before the 5th of March*, to drive off the soldiers; witness a *deposition lately publish'd*: And perhaps it may be the *low cunning* of this writer to *insinuate*, that there was a mob at that time, *and for that purpose*, on dock-square; and that their leader *must* be a man of figure in the town, *because he wore a red Cloak*—As it is not yet known what the *tall gentleman with a red Cloak* said to the people; whether he gave them good or ill advice, or any advice at all, we may possibly form some conjecture concerning it, when his *person* is ascertained. *The sooner it is done the better*. VINDEX.

Dec. 22.

A Fine Assortment of PAPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN LANGDON, Tertius.
At his Store lately improv'd by Messrs COX & BERRY, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Where may be had,
A fine Assortment of BOOKS,
Among which are,

JAMESON's critical and practical Exposition of the Pentateuch, with Notes Theological, Moral, Philosophical, Critical and Historical, Folio.
Lucan's Pharsalia, translated into English Verse, by Nicholas Row, Esq; Folio.
Benson's Life of Jesus Christ, 4to.
Macknight's Harmony of the Four Gospels, 4to.
Gravesand's Natural Philosophy, 4to.
Doddridge's Paraphrase, 6 Vols. 4to.
Ditto Lectures, 4to.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 4to.
Newman's Chemistry, with large Additions, by William Lewis, 4to.
Mead's Medical Works, 4to.
Langley's Gothick Architecture, 4to.
Ditto the Builder's compleat Assistant, 2 Vols. 8vo.
Price's British Carpenter, 4to.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar, 8vo.

Preceptor 8vo. 2 Vols.
Sherlocks Sermons, 4V. 8vo.
Smellies Midwifry, 3V. 8vo.
Cheseldens Anatomy
Shaws Practice of Physic
Holmes's Rhetoric
Mackenzie on Health.
Ansons Voyage round the World,
Dreincourt on Death.
Nelsons Festivals and Fasts of the Church.
Hammonds Algebra
Fennings Ditto
Glasses Cookery
Smiths Moral Sentiment
Borden on the Pulse
Lock's Essay, 2 Vols. 8vo.
Gibson's Treatise on Horses 2 Vols. 8vo.
Love's Surveying, 8vo.
Wilson's Ditto, 8vo.

Ditto's Navigation, 8vo.
Clark's Philosophy, 2V. 8vo.
Moor's Fables for the Female Sex.
Watts's Astronomy.
Dodd's Comfort for the Afflicted
The Compleat English Tradesman, 2 Vol.
Lyttleton's Dialogues of the Dead
Guthrie's Cicero, 3V. 8vo.
Gordon's Grammar.
Burn's Justice, 4 Vols. 8vo.
Shaw's Ditto, 2 Vols. 8vo.
Bailey's Dictionary, English
Dyche's Ditto
Fenning's Ditto
Martin's Ditto
Young's Latin & English do.
Cole's ditto.

The young Misses Magazine, 2V. 12mo. containing Dialogues between a Governess and several young Ladies. In which each Lady is made to speak according to her particular Genius, Temper and Inclination.
A short and clear Abridgment is also given of sacred and profane History; and some Lessons in Geography. The useful is blended throughout with the agreeable. The whole being interspersed with proper Reflections and Moral Tales.
History of the Monarchies and States, prior to the Christian Æra. By M. Mullar.
This Work very well deserves the good Reception it has met with. The Author's too much Taste and Discernment, adds a large Fund of Classical Literature; he constantly makes Use of Originals; and at the End of each Paragraph, cites his Authors.
N. B. At the same Place may be had, King Henry the VIIIth's best Playing Cards; the Great Mogul and Merry Andrew's ditto, by the Groce or Dozen, with a large Assortment of small Books for Children of all Ages.
Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books, Spelling Books, Psalm-Books, Primers, all Sorts of School Books, &c. Where all Country Booksellers, Shopkeepers, School-Masters and others, may be supplied at the most reasonable Rates, for Cash only.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of

Royalston, in the County of *Worcester*, to the General Court, setting forth, That that they have been at very great Charge in clearing Roads, making many costly Bridges,—in settling a Minister, paying his Settlement and supporting him, that the said Inhabitants are but few and mostly under very poor Circumstances, and to increase their Difficulty to pay the Minister's Salary, ten Families refuse to pay any Thing towards the Minister's Support on account of their being of the Anna-baptists Principles, as they say: That there is above three Fourths of the whole Township that belongs to Non-resident People that are not obliged to pay toward the public Charge of said Town, although their Interest therein will greatly advance by the better Settlement of said Town: They therefore pray that they may have some Help from the Owners of the Lands to support the Preaching of the Gospel in said Town for a few Years.

In the House of Representatives, November 6, 1770.

RESOLVED, That the Prayer of the foregoing Petition be so far granted, as that the Petitioners notify the Non-resident Proprietors of the Town of *Royalston*, by inserting the Substance of this Petition in two of the *Boston* News-Papers three Weeks successively viz. Messrs. *Edes* and *Gill's*, and *Draper's*, that they shew Cause, if any they have, on the second Wednesday of the next Session of the General Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, November 20. 1770. Read and concurred,
JN°. COTTON, Dep. Secr'y.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Jonathan Lowder, late of Boston, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to pay their respective Ballances to Seth Adams, Administrator, before April Court, or they may expect to be Sued.

THE Committee for receiving and distributing the Charitable Donations collected in this Province for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of those Persons who perished at Sea since January 1768, belonging to Marblehead. Being informed that many Parishes which have made Collections for the Purposes aforesaid, have had no good Opportunity of conveying them to the Committee; said Committee therefore would beg the Favour of all such Parishes to send their Collections by the Members of their Towns at the next Sessions of the General Court with Directions to deliver the same to the Marblehead Members, who will take Care thereof and deliver them to the Committee aforesaid. Those Parishes where there is no Member are desired to deliver their Collections to the Member of the next Town if agreeable. JEREMIAH LEE, Chairman.

ROXBURY, 22d December, 1770.

On THURSDAY next,
At TEN o'Clock, in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the House lately occupied by Lady BERNARD,
House Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Desks, Case of Drawers, Chairs, Bedsteads, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also several other Articles.

For *LONDON*,
The Brigantine *Hannah*, 120 Tons, Charles Acworth, Master; has fine Accomodations, and will sail in about 16 Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on Board, now laying at Colman's Wharff, North-End.

For *GREENOCK*,
With Liberty to stop at some Ports in Ireland,
The Snow Clide, John Dunn, Master, now lying at Hancock's Wharff—will sail in about three Weeks, having full Three Quarters of her Cargo already engag'd. For Freight or Passage, apply to Edward Church, at his Store in Newbury-Street, or to the Master on Board. Dec. 21, 1770.

WATCH-TOOLS.
To be Sold by Richard Cranch,
Near the Mill-Bridge, in Boston.
A Great Variety of Watchmakers Tools; with Stock of too many Sorts to be enumerated in an Advertisement. Also, various Tools for Clock-Makers, among which are all Sorts of Clock-Files.
He has also to sell a Pair of 12 Inch Globes and a neat compound Microscope.

JOHN COLEMAN
Now acquaints the Publick, that he carries on the Brewing of Strong and Small BEER, at the Sign of General Wolf, near Faneiul-Hall Market, where Families and Vessels may be constantly supplied with good Beer at the following Prices, viz.
Choice Spruce Beer at one Dollar per Barrel,
Good Malt Beer at Ditto.
The half Barrel or the 10 Gallon Keg in the same Proportion.
Excellent Strong Beer at Five Dollars per Barrel.
Very good double Malt Beer at Two Dollars per Barrel.
Masters of Vessels, or others, may depend upon being well served, and the Beer trucked gratis to any Part the Town, by sending Word to the above Place.
N. B. He finds Barrels, &c. for his Beer untill it is drank, and then they must be return'd, or paid for.

IRISH LINNENS.
WILLIAM SCOTT, removed from Dock-Square to Ann-Street, directly opposite to his former Store, and near the Flat Conduit—Has just received from Ireland, a large Assortment of Linnens, consisting of several Hundred Pieces of 3-4 7-8 and yard-wide of all Prices, which are to be sold on reasonable Terms.
Also at said Store are to be Sold, a Variety of plain and sprig'd black, white and crimson Sattins, Ducapes, Mantua Silks, Sarsnets, &c. with sundry other English, Irish and Scotch Goods. (Dec. 24. 6 w.)

Worcester, ss. *December* 4. A. D. 1770. WHEREAS the Estate of William Richardson, late of Lancaster, in the County of Worcester, Esq; deceas'd, hath been represented to the Judge of Probate of said County as insolvent, and the said Judge has thereupon appointed the Subscribers, to be Commissioners for receiving and examining the Claims of the several Creditors to said Estate, and has allowed to the said Creditors Six Months to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.

*** The said Creditors are therefore hereby Notified thereof, and that the said Commissioners propose to attend that Service at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Manasseh Divoll, Innholder in Lancaster, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the last Wednesday in January next, and of the next succeeding Months, untill the Expiration of the Term of Six Months allowed as aforesaid.

Abijah Willard,
Israel Atherton.

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Thomas Salter, late of Boston, Mast-Maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Job Wheelwright, Administrator on said Estate.—And all Persons indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator.

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* When the Massacre was. ‖ Vide Olivers deposition page 250. ‖ Page 325 & 327.

† See the Trial Page 785 ∨ vid Narrative of the Massacre page 659.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

YOU were so cautious as to decline publishing in your last Gazette, the *seditious* paper posted upon the door of the Town-House, lest you should be chargeable with *spreading* a Libel against the Great, and incur the displeasure of the Court: And indeed I cannot wonder at your caution, when I consider that a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS was offered *by authority* for the discovery of any one concerned; and that his Majesty's officers, civil and *military*, and all other his Majesty's subjects within this province, were required to use their utmost endeavours, for discovering, *seizing* and bringing to justice, the persons that were any ways concerned in the *crime*. But your apprehensions of this kind must now subside, since it has already made its public appearance in a paper which *never did any harm*. Mr. *Draper* introduces it into the Massachusetts Gazette, with the benevolent design, "that *our* readers may judge for themselves," whether, as you were told, it was taken *verbatim* from a play called *Venice Preserved*, and whether Mr. Otway was *actually* the author of it.

According to Mr. Draper's account, the *paper* or *letter*, as it is variously read in the proclamation, or, *the piece*, as the Massachusetts Gazette has it, or lastly, in my humble opinion, the *inflamatory lines* are as follows.

> To See the Sufferings of my fellow
> Townsmen and own my self a man, to
> See the *Court* cheat the injur'd people
> With a *Shew* of *Justice* which yet we
> ne ar can taste of, drive us like wrecks
> down the rough tide of power while
> no hold *is* left to save us from destructi-
> -on. All that Bear this are Slaves and we are
> such not to rise up at the great call of
> Nature and free the world from such Domestic
>
> Tyrants.

I must own it would have looked more like *Otway*, if the *measure* had been better observ'd. But to show that these lines are rather an *imitation*, and not Otway himself, Mr. Draper has oblig'd "our readers" with an extract from *Venice Preserv'd*, or *the Plot discovered*; in which there is a *similiarity*, and at the same time some *essential* variations; such as the word *creatures* for *townsmen*, in the second line; and again *senators* for *court*, *liberty* for *justice*, *villains* for *slaves*, &c; and in the last line, "*and free the World of such domestic tyrants*," which imitates Otway's, "*And check the growth of these domestic spoilers*"—Our *imitator*, of the two, seems to be rather the boldest genius; as appears particularly in the last line; *To rid the world*, is certainly a stronger idea, than *to check the growth*; and the diminutive part of our fellow-*creatures*, may be *spoilers*, when they cannot be *tyrants*.

There are three intermediate lines quoted by Mr. Draper from Otway, which were unnoticed by the *imitator*, viz.

> "They say, by them our hands are free from fetters,
> Yet, whom they please they lay in basest bonds,
> Bring whom they please to infamy and sorrow."

If these lines had been adopted in the posted paper, they would, in my opinion, have very much heightened and aggravated the *libel*. And yet so *depraved* are the manners of the city of London, that this play of *Venice Preserved* is much celebrated there; and it is often acted upon the stage, in the presence of many of the *better sort*, with applause: I am very sorry to find, that the lines last mentioned, have so easily found a place in a paper, which has sometimes been called the *court-paper*, and has formerly made its appearance with the stamp of *authority*; and that even the *friends of government* themselves, have, some of them at least, read them with a manifest *acquiescence*!

By this imitator's (*indiscretely*, to say *no worse* of it) chusing the word Court, in the singular number, in the second line of his *seditious* paper, one would suspect, that he intended to inflame our minds against the Superior Court, but I hope it will not have the effect: Or it may be the Quarter Sessions, the Common Pleas, or the New Court of Admiralty: But at which soever he intended to spit his *Venom*, he certainly deserves as severe a punishment, as *by the principles, and rules of law*, can be inflicted on him.

NEW-YORK, *December* 13.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Colony met at the City Hall, when his Excellency the Governor, was pleased to open the Sessions with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

WHEN his Majesty was pleased to confer on me a Government in this Country, it filled me with the highest Satisfaction, and I esteem myself peculiarly fortunate, in having been appointed to the Command of this Province, whose Example has been the happy Means of renewing that mutual Intercourse between the Mother Country and her Colonies, which is so much the Interest of both to preserve uninterrupted. This salutary Reconciliation effected by the People of this Province, cannot fail of endearing them in a particular Manner to our most gracious Sovereign.

THE violent Proceedings of the *Spaniards*, in dispossessing, in Time of profound Peace, his Majesty's Subjects of their Settlement at *Fort-Egmont*, in *Falkland's-Island*; and the considerable naval Armaments which we hear are prepared in Consequence by his Majesty's Orders, gives sufficient Reason to apprehend that War may be the Result—If this should happen, I have the strongest Assurances that the Security of this Part of his Majesty's Dominions will be a principal Object of his Care and Attention; yet it is incumbent on us to consider what may be necessary for its Protection against the sudden Attempts of an Enemy.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

YOU cannot be too early in your Deliberations upon making provision for those Exigencies in Case our Apprehensions be verified,—I have nothing more at this Time to recommend to you, but the Supplies for his Majesty's Troops, and the necessary Support of Government.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly.

THE favourable Opinion I have conceived of this Colony, as well as my Duty to his Majesty, will make me always solicitous to contribute whatever my Authority, my Credit or my Abilities can furnish, to promote the Welfare thereof: The highest Pleasure I can enjoy will be faithfully to represent to his Majesty the Zeal and Unanimity of his Subjects in it, and my greatest Ambition to possess the Esteem and Affection of the People of this Province.

DUNMORE.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated December 6, 1770.

"Yesterday the Jury gave in their Verdict, and found two of the Soldiers guilty of Manslaughter only, and the other six not guilty. There was not one Inhabitant of the Town upon the Jury. The Country People are not under such strong Prejudices. Indeed from the Borders of Connecticut all the Way to Boston, you will find People in every Town exclaiming against Boston, for imposing upon the Country by false Representations, and drawing them into Measures, which they say will ruin the Province; in Boston itself, many who were very high, say they have gone too far. You may remember a Letter printed in one of their News Papers some Months ago, dated from Scituate, where one of the Judges lives, giving an Account of Preston's Servant coming privately to the Judge by Night. I heard a Gentleman of Character say the other Day, that it could be proved this was a forged or feigned Letter, published by a Town Officer, in Order to prejudice the Minds of the People. What a wicked blood thirsty ------ must this be? A Gentleman lately from the West-Indies, who was in Court at the Trial of the Soldiers, told me, he over-heard one of the ------ of the Town several Times speak so loud that the Jury might hear him, making his Remarks as the Witnesses were giving Evidence, and when something was said, which seemed to bear upon one of the Prisoners, he declared that Fellow ought to be hanged. I have been told that the Jury laid great Stress upon the Evidence, of a Plan having been laid by the Inhabitants to attack the Soldiers, a great Number having met together in the Market Place, breaking the Stalls to furnish them with Clubs, such as were not before provided, and amongst the rest, there was one with a white Whig, and a Boston red Cloak, encouraging them to make the Attack. It is commonly said to be the same Person who published the feigned Letter about Preston."

(The above is an early specimen of the improvement our enemies are making of the late trials of the soldiery in this town; and among other instances of a criminal nature may serve to shew, that we have some among us who will not stick at making the most infamously false representations respecting men & things, in order to serve the tools of power, and prejudice the neighbouring colonies against this town and province—Persons who have *no cloke* for their shame.)

BOSTON, December 24.

The 15th Instant His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleas'd further to Prorogue the Great and General Court to Wednesday the 23d Day of January next.

One *Owen Richards*, a petty Officer in the Customs, who was tarred and feather'd some Months ago, we hear has commenced an Action of Damage for Three Hundred Pounds lawful Money, against a young Gentleman of this Town, whose family Connections are among the *better sort* of folks, the friends of Government. This Lad was taken by a single Writ and held to Bail—Upon his application to several of his *near relations* who are persons of fortune, to become sureties for him, we are told, they absolutely refus'd. But others had compassion upon him; for two Gentlemen were bound for his Appearance at Court.

Last Saturday Se'nnight came to Town Capt. Levi Stutson, who informs, that on his Passage down the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in a Schooner belonging to this Place, he was Shipwreck'd on the West Coast of Newfoundland, in a violent Gale of Wind on the 24th of October at Night. The People and most of the Cargo saved.

On Thursday the 13th of December, William Shaw was executed at Springfield, for the Murder of Edward East, mentioned some time since—

Wednesday last died here Thomas Hulme, jun. an engaging promising Youth, only Son of Captain Hulme's of this Town. His Remains were respectfully inter'd last Saturday Afternoon.

The 15th Inst. as two Men, one named Curtis, the other Copeland, were going from Nantasket to Braintree, in a small Canoe; a few Minutes after they set off, it overset, and they were both drowned. Mr. Curtis, we hear has left a sorrowful Widow and nine small Children.

Last Friday Evening one Moses Cahoen, an Oasterman, fell from a Wharff the North Side of the Town-Dock, and was drowned.

This Morning Capt. Dixey arrived in Nantasket Road, in about 9 Weeks from London, we have no News yet by him. Benjamin Hallowell, jun. came Passenger in Capt. Dixey.

Boston-Goal, Dec. 20th, 1770.

From the Prisoners confin'd for Debt.

GOOD Christians that does Christmas keep
Poor Prisoners pray remember;
Your bounteous Hand extend to us,
We'll pray for you for ever.
Some of your Cheer, when you have done
At Christmas humbly pray;
You ne'er will live to know the Want
Of that your bounty Day.
Ten thousand Blessings on you smile
Your Children's Children after;
Our Prayers are, they ne'er may come
To meet with our Disaster.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY EVENING next,
At his usual Place of Sale;

BROad Cloths, fine Midling and coarse of various Colours—Forrell Cloths—Serges—Shalloons—Broloes—Burdets—Allopeens—Irish Hollands—Dowlas—Checks—Oznabrigs—Mens & Womens Hose—Lawns—Cambricks—Handkerchiefs—Caps—Hatts—Household Furniture, viz. Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Desks, Feather Beds, sundry Pieces of Plate, &c. Silver Watches, &c. &c.

Drifted from a Wharff in Charlestown, a Raft of Boards of between 3 & 4000, last Monday Evening: Whoever has taken up the same, and will give Information to the Printers hereof, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. Dec. 24.

BARLEY.

TWO Thousand Bushels is wanted, for which Cash will be paid, by BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun. opposite the Swing-Bridge, Boston.

To be Sold Cheap,
Three Pieces of very genteel
Copper-Plate red and white Bed Furniture.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. Jonathan Lowder, late of Boston, deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.——The Commissioners give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the first Wednesday in January, and the Five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock P. M. Boston, Dec. 21, 1770.

Wanted a Man Servant, that is capable of attending a single Gentleman, and taking Care of Horses, &c. and can bring a very good Character from his last Employer. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,
An End of a House in Long-Lane: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

On TUESDAY Evening next,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A Variety of English Goods, among which are, coarse and fine Broad Cloths, Forrell Cloths, Baizes, Duffil Blankets, Breeches Patterns and Worsted Hose by the Dozen, 3 4, 7 8 and yd-wide Irish Linnen, Checks, strip'd Hollands, Bed Ticks, Callicoes, Cambricks, Lawns, Silk Handkerchiefs, Manchester Velvets, Silver Watches, Mohair & Metal Buttons, Table Knives, Silver Buttons, Razors, Paper by the Ream, 14 Bolts of Oznabrigs, &c. &c.

William Hunter, Auctioneer.

Tuesday Evening next, at half after Five precisely.

TO-MORROW EVENING.
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A Variety of Goods——Amongst which are, FORREST Cloths, Halfthicks, Breeches Patterns, Allopeen, Durey, Irish Linnens, Checks, a Variety of Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Oznabrigs.——Also Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

A. Bowman, Auctioneer.

N. B. At said Auction-Room continues selling off new Silver Watches, and a few Pieces of Cambricks by private Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Brig Three Brothers, Adams from Newfoundland; Sloop Sally, Pike; and Sloop Centurion, Gray from Philadelphia. Sloop Nancy & Hannah, Freeman from North Carolina. Sloop Polly, Clark from Nova Scotia. Schooner Massachusetts Ninety-Two, Thatcher from Halifax. Schooner John, McNeil from Quebec.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Eleven Whites. NO Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Twelve.

High Water at BOSTON, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 47 min. after	5	Friday, 48 min. after	8
Tuesday, 35 min. after	6	Saturday, 20 min. aft.	8
Wednesday, 21 m. aft.	7	Lord's Day, 15 m. aft.	9
Thursday, 9 min. aft.	8	First Quart. 25 D. 4 Mo.	

See the Proclamation page 332. † See always Lines page 336.
* See Remarks on this Speech with marginal Notes page 336. ‡ See Page 64.
& Young Jones, His Master Joshua Green & Jn.° Hancock were bound for him.

The Brethren of the Honorable Society of ANCIENT Free and Accepted MASONS, are hereby notified, that the Most Worshipful JOSEPH WARREN, Esq; Grand Master, intends to celebrate the Feast of St. JOHN the Evangelist at Mason's Hall, on Thursday the 27th Instant. Dinner will be prepared precisely at Two o'Clock —Tickets may be had of Brother JOSEPH WEBB, at his Store near Oliver's Dock, or of Brother EDWARD PROCTOR, at the Sign of the Schooner. By Order of the Grand Master,
WILLIAM PALFREY, Gr. Secr.

Cash given for good
PEARL-ASH & BEES-WAX
by GEORGE ERVING, at his Store in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,
By *ANDREW BLACK*,
At Store No. 10, on South Side of the Town-Dock.
Choice Baltimore Beer by the Barrell,
Dressed Deerskins, and Mens ditto Breeches—Philadelphia Flour—Barr and Pigg Iron—Nail Rods, cheap for Cash.

SUGARS.
A Parcel of SUGARS of various Qualities, to be sold cheap by the Lot or Hogshead, for Cash, by
Ellis Gray.
ALSO,
Choice Petersburg Hemp, Duck, Ticklinburg and Osnabrigs, Twine, Hooks and Lines, Brimstone, Allum and Copperas, German Steel, Powder and Shot, Poland Starch, Race and Ground Ginger, Chocolate by the Box.
N. B. A Hogshead of Wool Cards, about 30 Dozen, to be Sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

ABRAHAM HUNT
TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to Refine Wines in the most effectual Manner, and in Case they should be upon the Fret, to restore them to their former quiet State: Likewise to rack off and refine Cyders in the best Manner; and (if desired) to preserve them in Casks for drinking well thro' the present Year. Also to Bottle Wine and Cyder in the best Manner.
N. B. Said Hunt may be spoke with at the Dwelling House of Edmund Quincy, near the Post-Office.

FOUND near the Long Wharff, supposed to be stolen, the Ensign and Jack of a Vessel, with other Articles wrapped therein. The Owner by giving the proper Descriptions and paying the Charges, may hear of his Property, by applying to Edes and Gill.

CHARLES-TOWN.
TO be Sold a Dwelling-House, with a large Garden and good Well, situated near the Meeting-House, and adjoining to the Estate of the late Major Jenners.—Any Person disposed to purchase said Estate, may inquire of John Austin in Charlestown, or Samuel Austin in Boston, who has Power to sell the same.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH HALL,
In Cole-Lane, opposite Mr. *Winslows*'s Distill House,
By Wholesale or Retail.
New-England and West-India
RUM, old Jamrica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Annifeed & Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the lowest Rates.

TO BE SOLD,
By Joseph Arnold, at Marlboro',
a Dwelling House & a Garden spot, said House has Two Rooms on a Floor well finished, a good well of Water, all situated on the Great Road leading through said Marlboro', and well accommodated for any Tradesman. For further Particulars, Enquire of said Arnold, living on the Premises. *December 7th* 1770.
JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Newbury December 7th 1770.
Ran away from his Master Enoch
Noyes, Horn Comb-maker, an Indented Servant, named Chase Pillsberry; about 5 Feet High; is in his 19th Year, has black Eyes, light brown Hair, of a pale Complexion, had on when he went off, a light brown Fustian Coat, with a reddish gray Waistcoat, with black horn Buttons, with the eyes riveted through, with Moose Skin Breeches, with light horn Buttons, with the Eyes riveted thro', is subject to convulsion Fits. This is to forewarn all Masters of Vessels and others, not to Harbour, or Conceal said Servant as they would avoid the penalty of the Law; but if any person will bring said Servant, to his Master, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable Charges paid.

To be Sold, a Farm lying in *Leominster*, about 45 Miles from Boston, containing between 60 and 70 Acres, consisting of Orcharding, Mowing and Plough-Land. There is two good Dwelling-Houses and a new Barn thereon. Said Farm is about two Miles from the Meeting House in said Town. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

Discourses on PERSONAL RELIGION
In two Volumes Octavo.
By *Samuel Stennett*, D. D.
To be sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, at the Sign of the Blue-Glove, opposite the Cornfields, Union-Street, Boston.

CHOICE *New-England* CHEESE
TO BE SOLD By
Ebenezer Storer,
In Union-Street,
ALSO,
A Few English Goods which have been imported above two Years, to be sold cheap for Cash.

A small Quantity of White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Verdigrease, Prussian Blue, and Vermillion, with an assortment of other Colours, to be sold by JOSIAH WATERS & SON, at their Shop in Ann-Street; *where also may be had*,
Linseed Oyl, Brushes, Leaf Gold, &c.

TO BE SOLD, upon good Security,
Four valuable Lots in the Township called No. 2 or *Colerain*, in the County of *Hampshire*, the one containing 130 Acres, the second Lot containing 26 Acres, the other containing 18 Acres 118 Rods, formerly belonging to *James Fairservice*, deceas'd, but now to the Heirs of the Hon. *Benjamin Pratt*, Esq; deceas'd, good Land and finely situated for Mills; as also another Lot adjoining North River in said Town, very advantageously situated, containing about 160 Acres.
Enquire of SAMUEL SWIFT.

John Head,
Hereby Notifies his Customers and others, that he has Removed his Store from Treat's Wharf, to that lately Improved by Mr. Samuel Allyne Otis, South-side the Town-Dock, No. 5.
Where he has to sell very cheap for Cash,
Good Cocoa & Coffee, by the 1000r less.
FRESH RAISINS.
Narraganset CHEESE, Rice by the Cask, Philadelphia Flour, English Loaf-Sugar, best Jamaica and other brown Sugars; a Quantity of West-India Rum per the Hogshead or Barrel; choice Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, and New-England Rum; Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Allum, Copperas, Roll-Brimstone: Best French Indigo, Powder and Shot. Also a few Casks Nails.——Pewter—Brass Kettles and Ironmongery. A few Boxes of the best Spermaceti Candles warranted Pure. t.b.c.&w.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. David Newell, late of Charlestown, Cooper, deceas'd, are desired to send in their Accounts to Mary Newell of said Charlestown, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

Publick Notice is hereby given,
That the Dwelling-House, Out-Houses, and Land contiguous, lately belonging to *James Reed*, late of Cambridge, Tanner, deceas'd, will be Sold to the highest Bidder on the third Monday in January next, (being the 21st Day of the same Month): The Sale to be made at the same House, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon of said Day; to be Sold by Order of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Middlesex, for the Payment of the said Deceased's just Debts, &c. *Cambridge, Dec. 8*, 1770.

Just Imported from *Virginia*,
And to be Sold cheap for Cash at the Sign of the Cross-Pistols, Fore-Street, BOSTON.
SOME mild smoaking, also the best of Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco; choice Scotch Snuff inferior to none, Rappee Snuff, and all Sorts of Tobacco in common Use amongst us, manufactured by, A. GILLESPIE.
N.B. Cash given for empty Snuff Bottles; also would exchange a Schooner about 30 Tons, for a Sloop or Schooner 50 or 60 Tons.

THE Proprietors of Lands in the Province of Maine holding under the Will of Bridget Phillips, late of Boston, deceas'd, are hereby notified to meet at the Vernon's Head in said Boston, on Wednesday the 2d of January next ensuing, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. then & there
To raise Monies to defray such Charges as said Proprietors have been or may be at, and to choose Officers for assessing and collecting the same.
To grant such Tract or Tracts to Settlers or others upon such Conditions and Limitations as shall be appointed.
To determine what Encouragement the Proprietors will give towards the Settlement of one or more Townships.
To receive the report of any Committee or Committees respecting the laying out any Part of said Land in Townships.
To appropriate any Quantity of Land within such Townships as are already laid out or may hereafter be laid out for particular Purposes.
To authorize some Person or Persons to settle the Boundaries with such Persons or Proprietors as own Lands contiguous to any Part of said Propriety.
To appoint one or more Persons to admit Settlers, as shall from Time to Time be tho't necessary, in the Name and Behalf of the Proprietors.
To appoint an Agent or Agents to prosecute Trespasses; and to do such other Matters as shall be tho't to be advantageous.
At the Desire of Five of said Proprietors in Writing.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietors Clerk.

For *CHARLESTOWN, S. Carolina*.

The Ship ALEXANDER,
JOHN DORRINGTON, Master,
A prime Sailor, well found, has very neat and convenient Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or before the 1st Day of January next.
Freighters and Passengers may apply to John Bernard, at his Store in King-Street, or to the Master on board the Ship now laying at Richie's Wharf, North End.

For *Edenton* in *North-Carolina*,
THE Sloop Sally, Timothy Jarvis, Master, will sail in about 15 Days: For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Bass, at his Store near the Golden Ball, or to the Master on board said Vessel laying at Barrett's Wharff. Decem. 10, 1770.

JOSEPH PALMER, designing soon to embark for England, desires all to whom he is indebted to apply immediately for Payment: And all who are indebted to him are desired to pay their respective Balances.
He has to sell at his Store on Minot's T,
The best of Spermaceti Candles, and Philadelphia FLOUR.
Also to be Sold at the above Store, best white Sugars, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or smaller Quantity, Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Chocolate warranted of the best Quality——All the above Articles will be sold very low for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,
By *RALPH FISHER*,
Nearly opposite the Governor's.
A Quantity of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards & Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Die Goods—Hay Seed of all Sorts—The best of French and Spanish Indigo——And 300 weight of BEES WAX.

TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES HAMOCK,
At his WINE-CELLAR, in Royal-Exchange-Lane,
A general Assortment of WINES and SPIRITS, neat and genuine, as imported, viz.
Choice old Sterling Madeira——
Canary—Tent—Malaga—Teneriffe—Frontiniac—West India Rum—Lisbon—Cherry—Calcavillia—Red Port—Claret—Pasaudia—French Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Vinegar, &c.
N. B. All the above Liquors is to be sold by large or small Quantities, as cheap for Cash, as can be had in the Town of Boston, according to their Goodness.

The *Royal-Exchange Tavern* in King-Street, Boston, New-England, being now repaired and fitted for the Reception of Company, will be opened THIS DAY as a COFFEE-HOUSE, by ABIGAIL STONEMAN from Rhode-Island, who begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That she keeps ready furnish'd Lodgings, constant or occasional Boarders; and where she hopes for the Continuance of her former, and begs the Favour of future Customers.
Boston, 10th Dec. 1770. ABIGAIL STONEMAN.

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER, to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF at the South End, near the Hay-Market. Oct. 29. t.b.c.t.f.)

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.
The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.
Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.
ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

To be sold in *Little-Cambridge*,
A Tract of Land with the Buildings thereon, consisting of a Dwelling-House, Barn, Bark-House, Tan Yard, &c. well situated for carrying on Trade of various Sorts, being upon the Great Road leading from Boston to Connecticut, near where there are many Hundred Hides sold in a Year. Also very good Fruit for Cyder. Enquire of Joseph Cook, living on the Premises. Goods for Merchandizing and Shopkeeping, may be brought by Water within about half a Mile of said Place. A very speedy Sale is desired.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. John Potter, late of Boston, Innholder, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. Nathaniel Wales of said Boston, Executor to said Estate. *To be Sold at private Sale*,
The Household Furniture of said Deceased; Inquire of said Wales.

A wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, is wanted immediately in a reputable Family; Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Wants a Place in a Family, a young Woman with a good Breast of Milk.
Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL

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MONDAY, *December* 24, 1770.

From the *New-York Journal*, December 13.

LONDON, October 5.

The proceedings and Debates in the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, on Thurſday the 27th of Sept. laſt, on the Refuſal of the Recorder when legally ſummon'd, to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City, with their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty, *being ſomewhat curious and extraordinary in their Natures, and affording Inſtructions in an important affair, it is thought the following account will be acceptable to our Readers.*

THE Lord Mayor opened the Court with a ſpeech, in which he informed them, that the matters which he underſtood to be intended for their conſideration, at that time, were the diſpoſal of the place of City Marſhal, and the conduct of the Recorder; that, ſince the Recorder was preſent, he hoped they would proceed firſt on his buſineſs; and concluded with ſaying, he was now ready to hear any motion. When the Lord Mayor had finiſhed, there was a ſilence for a ſhort time, but at length Mr. Hurford roſe, and ſaid, he hoped ſome of the worthy Aldermen, who were preſent in the Court of Aldermen when Mr. Recorder declared his refuſal to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London with their Addreſs Petition and Remonſtrance to his Majeſty, would now give the Court ſome account of that matter.

Mr. Alderman Townſend. I will endeavour to repeat to the Court, as exactly as I can recollect what paſſed on that occaſion. The late Lord Mayor, Mr. Beckford, at the Court of Aldermen, aſked Mr. Recorder whether he might expect Mr. Recorder's attendance to St. James's, with the Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance of the City of London, that he might be provided, in caſe of Mr. Recorder's refuſal. Mr. Recorder ſaid, he was glad the Lord Mayor had, by his queſtion, given Mr. Recorder an opportunity to ſpeak his mind: though, (added the Recorder) if I had not been called upon, I ſhould have taken an opportunity to have given your Lordſhip notice, that I will not attend that Addreſs." The late Lord Mayor replied. "Sir, do you then take upon you to determine what part of your duty you will perform, and what part you will not? I ſuppoſe when the time comes that we are to go up with a congratulatory Addreſs on the delivery of the Queen, you will be ready enough to go up with that?" Mr. Recorder anſwered, "I will not go up with this; and when the time comes which you mention, I will then tell you what I will do."

Mr. Ald. Wilkes. I can bear teſtimony to what the worthy Alderman has related; and I believe he has neither added nor omitted any circumſtance.

Mr. Ald. Townſend. It will be a ſatisfaction to me, if Mr. Recorder will be pleaſed to inform the Court, whether I have faithfully related what paſſed on that occaſion.

Mr. Recorder. What the Gentleman has ſaid, he has related very nearly as it paſſed.

After ſome altercation, it was obſerved by Mr. Alderman Naſh, that there was at preſent no charge exhibited againſt the Recorder.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, "My Lord Mayor, Complaint having been made by a Member of this Court, that Mr. Recorder did refuſe to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, with their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty---I *move*, 'that it appears to this Court, that 'the Recorder did refuſe to attend the Lord 'Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of this City, 'with their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance 'and Petition to his Majeſty.'

This motion being ſeconded by Mr. Alderman Oliver, the queſtion was put, and the ſame was *unanimouſly* reſolved in the affirmative; and it was agreed that Mr. Recorder be *called upon to anſwer* why he did not attend.

The queſtion was then put, "That Mr. Recorder be now called upon to give his reaſons why he did not attend." The ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

RECORDER's *Defence.*

Mr. Recorder, I am now called upon by this Court to give my reaſons why I did not attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, with their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty. They have before had my reaſons. I gave them when the matter was depending, as a man of honour and as a Gentleman. I have always given the City good advice. I have always cultivated this Court, and always treated it with the greateſt reſpect. When the City of London was going to determine upon that Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, *I*, as their Recorder, gave them my opinion that it was a violent Libel upon the King and his Government, and contrary to law: I told you, that the Corporation could only act as any individual according to the general laws of the land. I proteſted againſt your proceedings, but my arguments had no weight with you; you would not be directed by me: The Recorder was outvoted. I wondered at the time; but ſo it was the Recorder, who was beſt qualified to judge, of the legality of your Petitions, was out-voted. It was determined againſt my opinion. Could I then, as a man of honour and a Gentleman, act contrary to my conſcience? Could I join in this Libel by going up with it, for which I ſhould have been liable to be puniſhed? I have long been abuſed, and though you ordered my oath to be printed before the vacation, yet I have hitherto been ſilent under all the reproaches that have been caſt upon me; becauſe if I had juſtified myſelf, I muſt have condemned you. I have a great opinion of the underſtanding of this Court in many matters; but ſhould *I*, who ſit ſo near the Chair, and am to ſupport the honour and dignity of the Lord Mayor, ſhould I join in an unlawful act with this Court, who are not qualified to judge of the legality of Petitions? I give my opinion always according to law; I mean the law as it has ſtood ſince 1696; but I except the laſt 20 years; I do not mean the law of theſe laſt 20 years. Theſe Gentlemen call themſelves Lovers of Liberty, but what tyranny is it to command me to do that which is againſt my conſcience. I heard ſome Gentlemen ſay, that I was directed by motives of intereſt, and I heard the word *Chancellor*.——

Mr. Ald. Townſend. I beg permiſſion, my Lord Mayor, to interrupt Mr. Recorder for one moment. Mr. Recorder has ſaid, "He heard ſomebody mention the word *Chancellor*," and he looked this way with an apparent meaning. The imputation may fall on ſeveral. It would be a very great reflection on any man to have whiſpered ſuch a thing at this time, and a moſt ridiculous abſurdity at any time to have joined the two names, Recorder and Chancellor, together. Where they ever joined together in any man's conceit but Mr. Recorder's? I cannot think they ever were; it is really too much, too extravagant to be imagined; therefore if Mr. Recorder did hear it, I hope he will inform the Court who ſaid it.

Mr. Recorder. It is impoſſible for me in this confuſion to ſay who ſaid it.

Mr. Ald. Townſend. Did Mr. Recorder hear it or did he not?

Mr. Recorder. It is impoſſible for me to ſay abſolutely in this confuſion; but I thought I heard it.—If I was directed by views of intereſt I ſhould not have purſued it this way: It would not have been by a ſervile ſubmiſſion to the dictates of Miniſters that I ſhould have ſought it; I would do it by a violent and high-flaming oppoſition: I ſhould have been a Member of the London Tavern; I ſhould have bought freeholds in every county of England, for the ſake of ſigning Petitions; I ſhould have refuſed the payment of the land-tax, and then I ſhould have been loaded with emoluments, as other Gentlemen are. But it is alledged, that I have acted contrary to my oath; ſee what my oath is—(*taking it out of his pocket.*)—'Ye 'ſhall ſwear that ye ſhall be good and true to 'our Sovereign Lord the King of Great-Britain.' And then there is another part—'And ready 'ye ſhall be to come at the warning of the Ma'jor and Sheriffs, or their Miniſters, for good 'and wiſe counſel to give, and to ride and goe 'with them at all tymes when need ſhall be, to 'mayntayne the ſtate of this City.'—You ſee here are two duties: The firſt and the moſt eſſential is to the King; and the ſmaller part of the oath is to give way to the greater. The chief part of the oath is allegiance to the King: The City Addreſs is a libel on the King; therefore tho' it was approved by the Court of Common Council, and a meaſure of theirs, yet I purſued the firſt part of my oath againſt the Corporation, that is the more material part of my oath againſt the inſignificant part of it. As for the 'riding and going for the ſtate of the 'City,' it means for the ſtate of the City on the buſineſs of the City. Suppoſe the Common Council ſhould reſolve to go at the head of the ſix regiments of the City Militia, with firelocks and matches lighted to attack the King in his Palace, am I to go with them to be hanged? Gentlemen talk of oaths; this ſhould put them on examining themſelves. How have you kept your oaths? How many of the Common Council do not attend often when they are ſummoned? When I look about me, I do not ſee a man who may not be charged with the ſame neglect as myſelf. There are Aldermen who do not attend their duty. Sheriffs are often abſent, becauſe they can ſpend their time more pleaſantly in the country. Let him who is innocent ſtrike the firſt ſtroke. But, Gentlemen, it is fit you ſhould know that my oath does not extend to the voluntary pilgrimages which the Court of Common Council may pleaſe to pay to St. James's. It is for the buſineſs of the City only that I am to attend. And as for the ſtate of the City, I ſhall always abide by my own opinion as a Lawyer. But my Lord Mayor, I muſt inform you, that if it is in the power of this Court to exact ſuch attendance from the Recorder; if it is in the power of this Court to exact from me a compliance with their will in preſenting Petitions, they never ſhall exact ſuch compliance from me.

Mr. Recorder then withdrew.

Mr. Alderman Harley. My Lord Mayor, the City of London have always had men of the firſt eminence in the law for their Recorder: If you come to call them to account in this manner, what man of honour or eminence will ever ſerve you hereafter? I honour the Recorder for his ſpirit, and the more becauſe it correſponds with my own. I am of the ſame opinion with Mr. Recorder. I have always ſaid ſo, and will always be ready to declare it. What will this Court be cruel enough to go to be angry with a man for matter of opinion? Mr. Recorder has told you he thought you were acting illegally: Could he then as a man of honour, and a Gentleman, attend you after that? I did not go up with you myſelf for the ſame reaſon.

Mr. Alderman Townſend. No man can riſe with more uneaſineſs than I do, to cenſure a conduct of this nature in ſo capital an Officer of

vide the addreſs page 106 & vid addreſs pa. 211.

of the City of London as the Recorder, I hoped when I came into Court, that we ſhould have heard ſomething from Mr. Recorder, which might have palliated or apologized for his conduct, and by that means, have ſoftened the juſt reſentment of this great City. I am ſincerely ſorry for my diſappointment. By the commendations beſtowed on Mr. Recorder's ſpirit, as it is called by the Right Hon. Alderman, becauſe it correſponds with his own. I am afraid Mr. Recorder continues ſtill to liſten to ſome evil Privy Council, that Council which has lately duped ſo many Aldermen, and made them inſtruments of their own diſgrace, for the ſole emolument of the giver. I ſhall not inflame this Court, by noticing the invectives of Mr. Recorder, either perſonally againſt myſelf, or againſt the Citizens of London, and the Members of the Common Council, bringing a general charge of purjury againſt us all; which he has not only inſinuated but expreſsly urged againſt every man in his corporate capacity. I ſhall confine myſelf to that part of his ſpeech which aims at a defence of his own conduct. Recrimination, were it more juſt than Mr. Recorder's, is no defence. Mr. Recorder ſays, that he adviſed this Court againſt their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition: So far he acted conſiſtently with his duty, if he ſpoke his unbiaſſed ſentiments, and his real opinion, but having given his opinion, the judgment remained with us; and he was bound to acquieſe and to act under it. But he ſays he was outvoted! and makes it a ſtrange thing, a wonder! Could it have been imagined that Mr. Recorder would have come here, and told us to our faces, that we only meet to regiſter his edicts! He ſays, if he had attended, he ſhould have been liable to be proſecuted for a libel. I do affirm directly the contrary; and that no ſervant or Officer of a Court, is puniſhable for acting officially under the orders of that Court whoſe Officer he is: With as much reaſon might your Clerk refuſe to record your proceedings when contrary to his opinion. I ſee ſome gentlemen here, old and able practitioners in the law, Mr. Recorder's friends, I call upon them to declare how the law ſtands in this caſe. We often hear a great talk about licentiouſneſs, and anarchy, and confuſion, what can lead to it more directly than to leave every inferior Officer of a Court to ſet up his private opinion againſt the judgment of the Court itſelf?

In regard to what Mr. Recorder ſays about Oaths, I muſt obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the charge againſt Mr. Recorder is not for a neglect, but for an abſolute refuſal to diſcharge his Oath, had he been abſent, he might have had a lawful, a reaſonable excuſe for his abſence; but this was an abſolute, obſtinate, contumacious refuſal; he ſaid he would not attend.—He ſays the attending this Addreſs was no part of the State, and that the Addreſs itſelf was no part of the buſineſs of the City, but that it was a voluntary pilgrimage of the Court of Common Council to St. James's. If by pilgrimage Mr. Recorder means that we went upon a hopeleſs errand, it is true, in that ſenſe, it was a pilgrimage, and, perhaps, the ill ſucceſs of it may ſerve to wean us henceforward from a ſuperſtitious veneration which over religious people are apt to entertain for their Saint. But what more ſolemn act could this Court do, than that of carrying to the foot of the Throne the grievances and complaints of the people? Mr. Recorder himſelf acknowledges, that if it was the buſineſs of the City, he ſhould be bound to attend. Now it is a notorious Fact and your Town Clerk can witneſs it, that when we went to St. James's, with the congratulatory Addreſs on the Birth of a Princeſs, Mr. Recorder, attending in his robes claimed, demanded, and inſiſted on it as his right, the right of his office, to attend, and to read the Addreſs; and himſelf took from the hands of Sir James Hodges, the Town Clerk, that Addreſs, which the late Lord Mayor had given to the Town Clerk; becauſe of Mr. Recorder's refuſal on the former occaſion. If then it was Mr. Recorder's right to read it, it was his duty too: Duty and right in this place are convertible terms. It was a right of office he claimed. How will he make a diſtinction between his duty with a petitioning and with a congratulatory Addreſs? Have not the Citizens at leaſt as good a right to petition as to congratulate? If Congratulation is buſineſs of the City, Petition is more ſo, a much more ſerious and more ſolemn buſineſs. The one is only a matter of form and compliment, the other of neceſſity and importance. If the ſtate and dignity of the City are concerned in Mr. Recorder's attendance on the Compliment, ſurely for an hundred obvious reaſons they were much more concerned in Mr. Recorder's attendance in the other. To King's as to God (a thorough Courtier will not be diſpleaſed with ſo much of the parallel) there are two parts of our duty,—Mr Recorder is not ſingular in his choice; the numerious Scotch and the few Engliſh Addreſſors, with every ſycophant in and about St. James's have long declared the latter the more delightful, and it has been found to be the more acceptable part of our duty.

Mr. Recorder talks of the Common council beſieging the King in his Palace, and compares actual Rebellion to the peaceable, humble, legal Petition and Remonſtrance of Grievances: Does he expect we ſhould reaſon ſeriouſly on that part of his argument? It is too abſurd to deſerve an anſwer.—But what is the ſtrongeſt part of his juſtification, he tells us, modeſtly enough, that we are all Libellers of our King and the Government; men acting in direct oppoſition to all law; and it would, he ſays, have been not only diſgraceful but dangerous to him to have been ſeen in our company. Are we, becauſe Mr. Recorder calls us Libellers, to retract our former opinions without any other reaſon, and to ſign our own condemnation? What has Mr. Recorder to ſupport his illegal aſſertion that we are all Libellers—Judges have been cenſured and puniſhed for calling Petitioners in ſimilar caſes, Libellers.

If it were true that our Petition were a Libel, there are laws to puniſh Libels; and no man can doubt the inclination of our preſent Adminiſtration to make examples of us. Now let us conſider, what ſteps did they take to bring us to puniſhment? They knew it was impoſſible to do it by the laws: The laws were ſtrongly in our favour: They reſorted to the H—— of C——, the old reſort of corrupt and corrupting Miniſters when law fails them, and an illegal act is to be committed ſafely: They intended and had prepared to impeach the late Lord Mayor, your Lordſhip, and ſome other Members of the Court: But even there the injuſtice was too great to go down, the attempt was found to be too hazardous, and their cowardice made them abandon the deſign. If then his Majeſty's Miniſters, with the aſſiſtance of the Crown Lawyers, and without any apprehenſion of a want of complaiſance in the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; if with all theſe advantages, they have not been able legally to charge us with being Libellers, ſhall we at this time give credit to Mr. Recorder's bare aſſertions? I am ſorry to ſay that by the unſkilfulneſs of Mr. Recorder's defence (not to call it by a harſher name) he has reduced us to this dilemma: We muſt either condemn this Court, and with them the whole City of London; or we muſt condemn and puniſh him. He has himſelf told you in ſo many words, "that if he juſtified himſelf he muſt condemn you."

Mr. Patterſon. I do not deny its being a part of Mr. Recorder's duty to attend the Addreſſes of the City; and I muſt allow that an Officer is not puniſheable for acting officially under the orders of the Court whoſe Officer he is.

Mr. Alderman Harley. Mr. Recorder has put his defence upon honour and conſcience. He is a Gentleman and a man of honour, and I hope and believe that every one in this place, who is a Gentleman and a man of honour, will defend him as ſuch.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. 'My Lord, I move 'that it is the opinion of this Court, that the 'Recorder, by refuſing to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, with 'their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition to his Majeſty, acted contrary to his 'oath and the duty of his office.'

This Motion being ſeconded, the Queſtion was put, and declared to be carried in the affirmative. But Mr. Paterſon demanded a diviſion, declaring that "he ſhould be glad to ſee his name in print on this occaſion; for he ſhould always be on the ſide of Humanity."

Mr. Freeman. My Lord, that Gentleman is very irregular, in ſpeaking to a queſtion after it has been put, and carried, and a diviſion called for and granted: I hope therefore, I may be permitted to ſay, that I ſhall divide on the ſide of *Juſtice*, which, if it were not *Humanity*, would not be *Juſtice*. Juſtice, my Lord, is general humanity in oppoſition to partial, improper *Favour*, falſely, and with great damage to mankind, frequently called humanity. Favour is frequently ſo maſked to violate that general humanity or juſtice which is due to all in order to be pitiful to one.

In the diviſion there appeared to be ſix Aldermen and 88 Commoners, beſides the two Tellers, for the affirmative; and ſix Aldermen and 51 Commoners for the negative. Whereupon his Lordſhip declared the queſtion to be reſolved in the affirmative.

Mr Alderman Wilkes. My Lord, I now move, "that the farther conſideration of the buſineſs relating to Mr. Recorder be adjourned to the next Common-Council, and that the Lord-Mayor he deſired to order notice of it to be inſerted in the ſummons."

The motion for adjournment of this buſineſs being ſeconded, the queſtion was put, and reſolved in the affirmative.

LONDON, Octo. 12.

IT was Voted at a Court of Common Council, held THIS DAY, That the Recorder of the City be no more conſulted in City Buſineſs, being deem'd unworthy of their further Truſt and Confidence, that when it is neceſſary to take the Opinion of Council, John Glyn, Eſq; be adviſed with, retained, & conſulted.

Edinburgh, Sept. 29. A gentleman, ſtruck with the uncommon good appearance of an elderly man, who generally ſits bare-headed, under a dead wall in the Canongate, oppoſite to Lord Milton's houſe, requeſting alms of thoſe who paſſed, had the curioſity to enquire into his hiſtory, and learned the following melancholy account of him: He is an attainted Baronet, named Sir John Mitchel, of Pittreavie, and had formerly a very affluent eſtate. In the early part of his life, he was a Captain in the Scotch Greys, but was broke for ſending a challenge to the Duke of Marlborough, in conſequence of ſome illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace againſt the Scotch nation: Queen Anne took ſo perſonal a part in his proſecution, that he was condemned to tranſportation for the offence; and this part of his ſentence was, with difficulty, remitted, at the particular inſtance of John Duke of Argyle. A ſubſcription for his annual ſupport is opened at Balfour's coffee-houſe.

Briſtol, Octo. 8. The Lively frigate, Capt. Fanſhawe, is come here to procure ſailors for his Majeſty's ſervice, and the Magiſtrates and ſociety of merchants of this city, in order to promote the public ſervice, have this day voted a premium of 20s. to every ſailor that ſhall enter voluntarily with Capt. Fanſhawe, beſides the bounty of 30s. allowed by the Government. This encourages the ſailors to offer themſelves, and the diſagreeable ſervice of impreſſing is avoided.

LONDON, October 8.

Wedneſday night, on their Majeſties entrance into Covent Garden Theatre, they were ſaluted by the audience with continued claps and huzzas, which laſted for a conſiderable time, as they were alſo on their departure. The performer in the Pantomime, who rung the bells, firſt ſaluted the audience with the tune of *God Save Great George our King*, and afterwards their Majeſties with *Britons ſtrike home*; at which approbation was again teſtified with repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

About four years ago, as a Lady and her ſervant were returning from a viſit late in the evening, at the corner of one of the courts in the Strand, ſhe ſaw a great crowd, which was occaſioned by the conſtables who came to apprehend the unhappy women who infeſt thoſe places. The lady was obliged to ſtop 'till the mob was a little diſperſed, when to her great ſurprize, a pretty young creature broke looſe from one of the conſtables, and threw herſelf at her feet, imploreing her, in a moſt pathetic manner, to proteſt her, ſaying, *Indeed Madam, I am not hardened in vice; I was once the delight of my parents, as much as you may be of yours.*——The Lady was much moved, and happening not to be ſo outrageouſly virtuous as to deny her pity to a poor, fallen, fellow creature, aſked the name of the Magiſtrate before whom ſhe was to be carried. It being one the Lady was acquainted with, ſhe procured her diſcharge that night; and, on making proper enquiry into her affairs, found her to be a well-educated perſon, and that a little money, properly applied, would pay her debts, and enable her to get a genteel living by painting fanmounts. The Lady was ſoon after obliged to leave London, and tho't nothing more of the affair. A few months ago, however, ſhe received a parcel containing a beautiful piece of chintz; and ſeveral other things of value, with the following letter:

Madam,

You may remember a poor creature you ſnatched from infamy; ſhe is now the wife of a very worthy and wealthy Gentleman; ſhe begs your acceptance of this ſmall token of her gratitude:—She ſigns no name for obvious reaſons.

TICKETS in Faneuil-Hall Lottery, to be ſold at *Green & Ruſſell's* in Queen-ſtreet.

vid-page 486.

† House of Commons. ‖ page 343. V. vid the Addreſs & page 106. & vid page 211. ¶ Beckford.